

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

League Makes War an Outlaw
Italy's 'Aggressor' Is Stigma
Fleet Is League 'Policeman'
Geneva Takes Up Sanctions
U. S. Embargo Was First One
World Waits All Wars' End

ITALY is branded before the world as an "aggressor," guilty of violating international pledges and unjustifiably starting a war. The League committee of 13 member nations has found "the Italian Government" guilty on a charge that takes on a terrible and unforeseen significance. Italy is "guilty of war." Through all these weeks of serious parleying, negotiating and endeavoring to avoid the conflict in Ethiopia a new result is suddenly seen to have been achieved. The nations were building up in their own estimation the enormity of the offense of turning aggressor and precipitating a conflict. Now the League committee has faced the situation and declared Italy guilty of this offense—This first momentous verdict of its kind of itself brands Italy as an outlaw among the nations of the world.

One of the most hopeful signs of all this solemn, pioneering business against war at Geneva is the fact that no sooner is Italy found guilty than it is seen by all to be under a stigma. Italy's bravado, its assumed nonchalance, its defiant ordering of more troops to the war zone, all these things do not in the least offset the fact that upon Italy has been pinned a war badge that has now become a hateful and compromising thing. Italy finds itself alone in one camp, all the other nations are in the other camp. The others are driven into closer union than ever before because every step they take now must be a considered and collective one. Before anything is imposed in the way of the impending sanctions, Italy's very serious punishment begins—it wears a brand like unto the brand of Cain.

Through grave difficulties the League of Nations lifts its prestige and gives the greatest promise it has ever given of being able to accomplish the chief object for which it exists. Cautiously, through the reluctance of some involved nations, but determinedly it proceeds with the fixing of sanctions to be applied to the designated aggressor. Coincidental developments take on even more significance. Britain pledges help to France in certain evolutions with Germany in return for France's fast pledge of assistance if Italy attacks the British fleet now poised in the Mediterranean. Other nations would also be behind this joint resistance to Italy. Literally, the League goes behind the British fleet. Thus, suddenly, the League achieves that international police force it so long has discussed—The first international policeman turns out to be the world's most powerful navy.

As more Ethiopian towns fall before Italy's invading armies, the diplomatic corps at Addis Ababa appeal to the League through their governments to ask Italy not to bomb the civilian capital and Derbawa. Italy will be formally asked to forgo the kind of slaughter its bombing planes have practiced elsewhere. Meanwhile, Geneva discusses sanctions. Feeling that the branding of Italy as "aggressor" has been a heavier thing than was foreseen, some delegates argue for the holding of punishments to economic and financial issues. America's embargo is classed as Sanction No. 1. The proposal is offered that the League by vote of the Assembly give Britain a mandate to supervise the punitive sanctions. Britain would be asked to adopt an initiative in accordance with developments—This is acknowledgment of Britain's courageous stand at every turn to oppose a war.

If the war outlook were to be judged by the situation in Ethiopia alone the estimate would be a dreary one. Mountain chieftains push their poorly-equipped but eager native soldiers on camels and on foot toward the points where they must face the concentrated power of modern guns and aerial forces of destruction. A vast slaughter seems to impend. But Geneva works to end the war by finding proposals that will satisfy "the aggressor," while developing those new, vast measures which aim directly at putting a permanent crimp in all war. Italy's shouts of victory are really hollow sounds—The tremendous thing that is now going on is the heart of the at last alert and demanding world.

Geneva is doing things that were not in the agenda. History is being made that is of no mere individual's outlining. A nation that starts a war has been made an outlaw. "Aggressor" has overnight become a term of social opprobrium that no self-respecting nation will willingly wear the label. War as an institution has lost its respectability, has lost its public toleration, is swiftly losing its rights to exist under any circumstances at all. Although no statesman has been voicing it thus, reason has never known a clearer victory over force than at Geneva during the past two weeks—A world that brands and accuses "an aggressor" is ready mentally and spiritually to make war an obsolete antique.

Unions Urge Labor Party On A. F. of L.

Needle Trades Lead Move for Independent Political Activity

Moscow's Hand Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 8.—The movement by powerful trade union groups in New York, Rhode Island, California and other states for the formation of a new political party under the banner of labor was synchronized with similar efforts in the American Federation of Labor here today when David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, introduced a resolution before the fifty-fifth annual convention of the national labor body providing that the executive committee make a study of the situation "with a view to taking the initiative in the formation of a labor party."

Mr. Dubinsky's resolution was seen here as having the support of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the United Textile Workers and other groups composing important bodies in the needle and allied trades within the federation. Most Liberal Elements
These unions represent the most liberal elements in the American Federation of Labor and the charge of Communism has been frequently made against many of their individual members and leaders. The resolution follows:
"We have learned from experience accumulated in past years and from recent political and economic developments that it is futile for the workers to depend for fundamental or permanent relief for the protection of their economic rights and for the advancement of their social aspirations upon the existing old-line political parties.
"While either of these old political parties may occasionally sponsor

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Gompers Was Never More



Big Potato Men Submit Changes In Nuisance Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—A milder version of the potato control law, exempting small producers and excluding consumers from penalties, was recommended to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration today by a committee of commercial growers.
The proposed changes, devised to meet some of the outstanding objections to the law as passed by Congress, were the outcome of the two-day potato hearing held by the Department of Agriculture last week.
The commercial producers, through their potato program development committee, made it clear that they were in favor of enforcement of

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Many Collecting Agencies Are Restrained From Legal Practices

Boston Today—also sees—Canal trade multiplied five times foreseen as result of Cape Cod project—New shipbuilding opportunities to replace hundreds of old craft in coastal service—Salvation Army start drive for \$175,000—Mystery still surround Governor's special committee on Boston finance—Railroad station taken over as Moose lodge-room.

A. L. A.—One of Several Organizations Under Inquiry

The Automobile Legal Association, for more than 20 years a friend to the motorist in distress and whose membership now numbers some 18,000, was one of five automobile agencies scheduled for a hearing to discover whether or not its activities are legal, it was announced by Attorney General Paul A. Dever today. Other agencies included the American Motorists' Association and the Mack Club, an organization of Mack truck owners. Complaints against all clubs were similar.
Also today, 57 Massachusetts collection agencies learned the folly of illegally practicing the law. If they had been content to collect without recourse to the courts, they might have been still making their collections. But today, Judge Charles M. Donahue of the Supreme Judicial Court, restrained them from doing further business and entered decrees adjudging them in contempt of court for practicing law without authority.
Attorney General Dever in the course of the hearing charged that the agencies had been soliciting clients for legal practice.

Cape Cod Canal—Big Increase in Use Forecast

The Cape Cod Canal isn't deep enough, delegates to the Atlantic Deepwaterways Convention were told in Boston today. For every ton of freight that goes through the canal, four or five tons go around the Cape, according to Col. John J. Kingman, district engineer in charge of the United States Army Engineers here.
When the canal is deepened to 32 feet, he said, the volume of traffic will multiply four or five times, he believes. Present canal depth is 23 feet.
In addition, he said, the canal project now contemplated by the engineers will eliminate the previously proposed lock and thus permit widening of the passageway to an average of 500 feet. This will obviate ice jams and give a clear, wide channel for boat traffic.
Besides recent appropriations, \$16,000,000 more will be required to carry out the plans, he informed delegates.

Waterways—Atlantic Coast Projects Announced

Start of 87 eastern seaboard waterways improvements costing \$130,880,355 was heralded by 300 delegates attending the Atlantic Deepwaterways Convention in Boston today. Jobs for a number of men estimated at several thousands were thereby created, it was announced.
Simultaneously it was disclosed that 120 other projects are now being surveyed by the War Department, supervisors of the waterways improvements which fit in with national defense plans.
Today's announcement came as the first word of waterways improvements on the east coast during the past five years. It was the longest period without development for any time since the Civil War.
Six projects were slated for New England. They were:
(1) Breakwater at Cribehaven, Maine, to protect fishing vessels, with an allotment of \$40,000. (2) Enlarging the 30-foot harbor area at New Bedford, Mass., with an allotment of \$221,000. (3) Forty-foot depth in anchorage area at President Roads at entrance to Boston Harbor and extension of the 30-foot channel in the Mystic River to the city playground in Charlestown. (4) Under allotments totaling \$11,138,000, the Cape Cod Canal is being improved. (5) A 25-foot entrance channel at New Haven Harbor, Conn., for which \$332,000 was allotted. (6) Enlargement of the channel and anchorage areas at Southport Harbor, Conn., with

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U.S. Firm on Neutrality Policy, Shippers Assail Arms Ban; League Works on Sanctions

Ethiopia Asks Italy's Minister to Quit the Country

Ethiopia Continues To Hope for Peace

Aloisio Objected to Swift Action by League on Naming Aggressor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
GENEVA, Oct. 8.—October seventh is on historic date. On it for the first time the League declared that a member had resorted to war contrary to its engagements under Article XII. Condemnation of Italy by the Council is complete and irrevocable. Unanimity save, for the dissent of Italy, was achieved.
Italy, condemned as the aggressor, is regarded as committing acts of war against the whole community of nations. It is in itself a terrible moral sentence. It constitutes a precedent, which, if all goes well, may hereafter be employed—everybody understood—in the preservation of European peace.
A plunge has been taken into the untried waters of sanctions.

Severe Sanctions Opposed
Opponents of severe sanctions here—and they are numerous, including the French delegation—were overcome by the weight of opinion that the League Covenant should not fall when put to the supreme test.
Nobody can really foresee the end of the path on which the League is moving. A study of the voluminous documents on sanctions shows that each government is ultimately bound to fulfill its duty as it thinks best on its own initiative. Nothing, it would seem, could prevent immediate blockade of the Red Sea, were it considered opportune by the British without any further decision of the Council. Were an "incident" subsequently to arise it would be incumbent on France and other powers under the third paragraph of Article XVI to aid Britain.

Another Committee
But in order to obtain simultaneous and co-ordination in the application of sanctions, a special committee will be appointed, partly composed of the Council and partly of the Assembly. The League Assembly itself meets tomorrow, as the Council wishes the whole membership of the League to be identified with its efforts.
In examination of the stipulations of Article XVI by previous committee

The World's Day

Its News in Focus
Tuesday, Oct. 8

Italo-Ethiopian—League to Plan Sanctions

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Washington—The United States has intimated to Italy that for all its isolationist neutrality, this country would prefer not to have American property in Addis Ababa bombed. The note to Italy, dated Oct. 5, did not specifically refer to bombings. But it was accompanied with maps showing the exact position of all American properties in that city, and asked that the Italian military leaders in East Africa be supplied with this information.

This note was in accordance with the request of the diplomatic corps at Addis Ababa, asking that the various nations send simultaneous advices to Italy calling for protection of foreigners and their property.

London—The British Government forwarded the request of the Addis Ababa diplomats to Geneva, feeling that the League could best take action in such a matter.

The League:
Geneva—Too meaningful to be grasped at once, the fact was being assimilated by League circles today that the Rubicon was yesterday crossed. An unswerving and irrevocable course toward collective sanctions had been adopted for the first time in history, in accordance with the Covenant. The various member nations are expected to confirm their readiness to go ahead, at the assembly meeting tomorrow. A joint committee of Council and Assembly is planned, to assume charge. Long-debated plans for co-ordinating the Covenant penalties against Italy, undoubtedly avoiding military sanctions unless a member nation is attacked, are looked to for speeding the procedure.

London—With the League at last on the Covenant road to sanctions, Britain was already preparing for the next League crisis—in Europe itself. Recent talks with France have been converted into preparations for speeding League action in future. The Government is represented as admitting the slowness of League procedure in the present instance, and to be increasingly anxious to join France in providing remedies.

The War:
At the Front—Sixth day of hostilities and all is quiet. The Italian forces rested and consolidated position. Presumably the line of communications from the rear was being strengthened up to the new position at Adowa. Some said that several days might be consumed in this way, before the advance is resumed.

The Ethiopian army remained hidden in the mountains away to the southward—waiting.
Rome—"Our campaign has just begun," said an official spokesman.
Addis Ababa—Italy's diplomatic representatives were asked to leave the country at once, the usual provisions for their safety being arranged. The technical reason was given as misuse of the legation radio facilities. Messages had been broadcast to stir up revolt among the Ethiopian natives. It was charged. Thus far, the Government had taken no such overt step to recognize the existence of war officially, a League solution being still hoped for by the Emperor.

Italian charges that the Ethiopian natives were deserting to the Italian side were countered in kind today, by an Ethiopian official. Italy's native troops, he said, were deserting in considerable numbers to the Ethiopian side.

Assembly decisions awaited: Page 1.

Neutrality—Trade Declared Jeopardized
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
New York—President Roosevelt has been asked to rescind his neutrality warning against trade with Italy and Ethiopia, by the New



Cordell Hull
Secretary of State, Who Had to Assure American Neutrality

President Asked To Rescind Order Against War Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Asserting that nearly \$100,000,000 in trade with Italy is jeopardized for shipping interests in the port of New York, alone by President Roosevelt's ban on trade with belligerents in the Italo-Ethiopian crisis, the Confer

It was further learned that word had been received from the American charge d'affaires in Addis Ababa that representatives of other neutral governments in that city had requested that the United States join with their governments in requesting Rome to refrain from bombing the city. The State Department has not yet decided on its course of action.

In regard to the neutrality proclamation the embargo list could theoretically be extended to exercise greater pressure on Italy. Italy's obligations under the Kellogg Pact could be invoked. But there is no immediate consideration of either step.

The reason is to be found in the conflict of interests both political and economic within the United States. Actually, the State Department was prepared for a greater adverse reaction to what has been done than has yet developed. The President went farther than required by the neutrality resolution when he declared that any Americans who engage in transactions with either of the belligerents do so at their own risk.

Attack on Stand Begins
In taking this stand he courted criticism. He might have hoped to make profits out of some one else's war. And the reaction from such sources was not long in coming. The Conference on Port Development of the City of New York, Inc. promptly lodged its protest last night, pointing out that New York would suffer a loss in employment if the President's action should result in any stoppage of trade with Italy. This morning Gov. J. M. Furell of Arkansas launched an even franker attack in which he favored "war profits," asking "why shouldn't we profit by the conflict."

This danger of interfering with possible American profits constitute one side of the problem the Administration faces in its efforts for peace. On the other is the strong isolationist sentiment both in Congress and throughout the country which is more interested in placing human life above profits and in making certain that the United States refrain from any entanglements than it is in the use of American influence to prevent other nations from going to war.
Because of the obvious aid and encouragement which the President's action extended to the League of Nations there was considerable apprehension lest such prominent isolationists as Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho would promptly repudiate this action. It was therefore a distinct relief when Mr. Borah's radio speech last night failed even to mention specifically the steps which reversed America's neutrality policy.
The conclusion seems to be that the objectives of the isolationists and those who wish American influence exerted against Italian aggression were so neatly balanced that neither group finds itself in a position to object too strongly.

Hull Gives Italy List Of American Property in Addis Ababa

Request for Care Implied in Note

Washington Believes Every Step Necessary for Neutrality Has Been Taken

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The Roosevelt Administration believes today that it has taken every step possible at this time both for the cause of world peace and for the preservation of American neutrality. This was the most significant aftermath here today of the radical reversal of America's traditional policy on neutrality, involved in the President's invocation of the arms embargo resolution against Italy and Ethiopia and his collateral declaration that either trade with the belligerents or use of their ships shall be at the risk of the individual.

New Developments
Another development today was the revelation that in the most diplomatic language, so as to assure no future involvement, the United States has informed Italy of the exact location of all American-owned property located in Addis Ababa, with the implied request that all possible care be taken to avoid hitting them in the event of a bombardment of the Ethiopian capital.
The information, including a map of Addis Ababa and a statement that the roofs of all American-owned property would either be painted with an American flag or covered with a large flag, was submitted to the Italian Foreign Office on Oct. 5, according to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

It was accompanied with a request that the information be conveyed immediately to the Italian military authorities operating in Ethiopia.

The request was implied, although not stated, that Italian bombers refrain from dropping bombs either on or near the American properties. However, no specific request to this effect was made for the reason that if the city were bombed and some damage were done accidentally, the United States Government would not wish to be in the position of necessarily having to make a protest which might lead to strained relations with Italy.

Asked to Join Other Nations
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Fire Prevention Observances Held In New York City

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—New York is joining with the entire nation in observance of Fire Prevention Week, with leading industrial concerns and civic bodies taking part in the program, which was inaugurated by the Consolidated Gas Company and affiliated concerns yesterday with a nationwide radio hookup on "Fire-fighting in New York."

John J. Dorman, former Fire Commissioner, spoke on fire prevention and in tribute to the city's firemen, after which there was a musical and dramatic program depicting episodes from nine big fires in the history of the city, the first of which occurred in 1776. One of the episodes told of the fire of 1835 when practically everything south of Broadway was destroyed, 674 buildings going up in smoke with a loss of \$20,000,000. This fire aroused New York to the need of adequate water supply and the building of the Croton water system.

October 9 will be one of the big days of the week's observance. This is the sixty-third anniversary of the big Chicago fire, the observance of which as a part of the educational campaign for fire prevention began on the recommendation of the Fire Marshals' Association of North America 40 years ago. The suggestion was taken up by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the National Fire Protection Association, the National Association of Credit Men and state and local bodies throughout the nation. As a result of their propaganda, churches, schools, fire marshals, chiefs, insurance commissioners and civic and commercial organizations are today solidly back of the movement.

President Wilson issued the first Fire Prevention Day proclamation in 1920. Every President since Mr. Wilson has officially proclaimed the day and week.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters will distribute more than 2,000,000 pieces of literature this week on safety from fire, while other agencies will scatter more than 300,000 printed posters throughout the nation.

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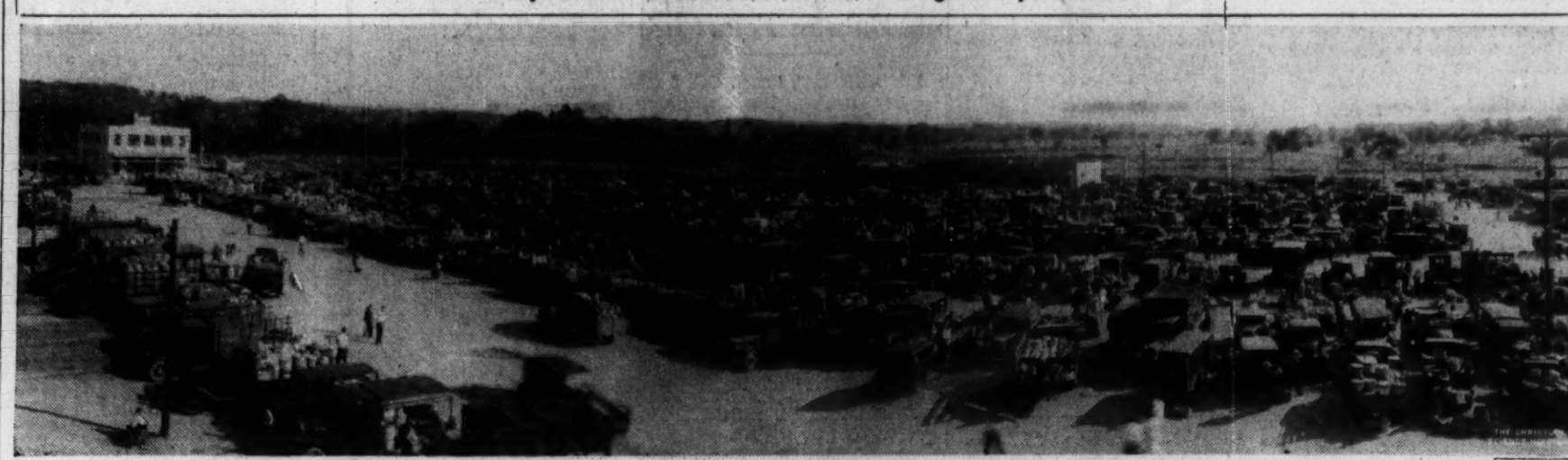
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Albany Market Owned and Managed by Farmers



Federal Funds Are Reported to Threaten This Farmer Co-operative Venture

New York Leads Federal Courts In Docket Congestion

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Extraordinary delays in the trial of cases in the Southern District of New York are revealed by the Chief Justice of the United States and the senior Circuit Court Justices, who have just investigated the matter.

Conditions of delay which would not be tolerated in any other modern nation, and which hold back the trial of civil jury cases almost two years, are reported, while in admiralty cases the delay is 27 months.

The report is submitted by the organization known as "the judicial conference" which was created by act of Congress and represents the 12 senior judges of the Federal Circuit Courts, presided over by Mr. Chief Justice Hughes of the United States. The facts on which their statement is made are taken from the records of the Justice Department.

Remedy With Congress
The conditions of delayed justice are similar to ones that have been called to the attention of Congress by the judges in the past. Congress alone can remedy the situation by appointing additional judges. The language of the conference is extremely restrained, but the figures leave no doubt of the emergency character of the situation.

A "serious congestion" is noted in the southern district of California, in the report of Mr. Chief Justice Hughes, but there the delay averages only about 18 months. Bad as that is, conditions in New York City are worse.

Relief there, says the Chief Justice, "is most seriously needed." "In the district (New York) the interval between joining of issue and trial is found to be 22 months for civil jury cases; 23 months for suits in equity; and 27 months for suits in admiralty. The delays as to action at law and suits in equity have considerably increased since July 1, 1934. These have occurred notwithstanding the most earnest efforts of the district judges in that district to keep up with their work, and the relief which has been afforded, so far as has been found practicable, by the assignment of judges from other districts."

Most Dockets Cleared
In most of the district courts, the chief justice reports, the dockets are now cleared at each term and judges are abreast of their work, but the unfortunate citizen in New York who attempts to get redress at law must wait two years before his case can even be heard.

The judicial conference recommends two additional district judges for the southern district of New York, as well as six others for scattered districts over the country. It points out, furthermore, that it has been making the same recommendation ever since 1931. It makes plain that Congress alone holds the remedy.

Judicial work has not fallen off with the passing of prohibition, for recent legislation "especially the provisions for corporate reorganization" have increased the cases. Figures from the attorney general

French Abbey Room Gift of Rockefeller To New York Museum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—That important example of Cistercian stone carving—the lost chapter-room of the French Abbey of Pontaut—has been recovered and reconstructed from 300 years of oblivion as a combination by barn, pigsty and cattle byre near Pau, France, and transported to New York for incorporation in the Clusters of the Metropolitan Museum of Art as the gift of John D. Rockefeller Jr.

Announcement of the twelfth century acquisition was made through the seller, Paul Gouvert, a French archaeologist and collector, by whom it was discovered in 1931 and who sold it to Mr. Rockefeller for an unannounced sum. Herbert E. Winlock, director of the Metropolitan, confirmed the story of negotiations concluded last January.

The medieval masterpiece, which was about five centuries old when the French Revolution deprived it of ecclesiastical care and relegated it to manual usage, was shipped to America in many sections. Its addition to the great 32,500,000 Clusters collection will, with the Costa Cloister, central structure of the museum branch, represent the grandeur of the Romanesque in an architectural sequence ranging from the twelfth to the fifteenth century.

The room, which measures 39 by 33 feet, formed the center of the Abbey, according to the description, and "in the majesty and strength of the columns and the bold simplicity of the vaultings, typifies the solemn grandeur of the early twelfth century style in France." Part of a cloister from this same abbey is in the Toledo (Ohio) Museum.

Mr. Rockefeller has had the erection of the Clusters at heart since 1917. It is scheduled for completion in January, 1938, and will house chronologically 20 years of collections by George Gray Barnard, the sculptor, and other of the finest examples of Gothic and Romanesque art at Fort Tryon Park, a 69-acre tract on Manhattan's highest eminence, also a Rockefeller gift to the city, reaching from Riverside Drive to Broadway between 192nd and Dyckman streets.

Judge Qualifies Negroes On Alabama Grand Jury

DECATUR, Ala., Oct. 8.—Three Negroes were sworn in on the Morgan County Grand Jury yesterday in the same courtroom where two years ago attorneys for the state and Negro defendants in the "Scottsboro Case" introduced evidence to substantiate a claim of "systematic exclusion" of Negroes from juries in this county.

Judge A. A. Grimith, presiding, in qualifying the grand jury and in charging it to investigate all criminal cases brought before it by the circuit solicitor, made no comment on the presence of Negroes on the panel.

show that "population of the federal penal and correctional institutions is growing."

Reports on Reforms
The judicial conference also makes a progress report on the reform of judicial procedure which is expected to simplify justice and cut red-tape throughout federal courts. The Supreme Court has named an advisory committee on the matter, including such figures as William D. Mitchell, former Attorney General, Scott M. Loftin, former head of the American Bar Association, George W. Wickensham, Dean Charles E. Clark of the Yale Law School, Robert G. Dodge of Boston, and others.

Similar simplification and reform of court procedure is pending in state courts throughout the country, waiting the lead of the Supreme Court. The purpose, in the words of Elihu Root, is to provide a simplified procedure so that:

"A plain, honest man can go into court and tell his story and have the judge permitted to do justice in that particular case unhampered by a great variety of Statutory rules."

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Farmers' Market Near Albany Faces Civic Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—A puzzling situation faces 600 farmers of central New York who, tired of fighting for an acre and a quarter of market space in Albany, last year pooled their own funds and built a 25-acre market on the northern fringe of city limits.

They appealed for federal funds to aid them and were turned down. With but \$30,000 in the bank they nevertheless went ahead and later received a loan of \$180,000 from the Bank for Co-operatives at Springfield, Mass.

Now, according to officials of the National Farmers' Union, the market is in a state of financial straits. Appeals for a larger city market year after year, federal and city appropriations are about to be granted for a rival market within city limits under municipal control.

When Government Interferes
The situation illustrates what can happen when Washington alphabetical soup is stirred up," says Charles H. Gardner, Springfield, grange official. "The AAA was established to render aid to the farmer, yet through the WPA, funds will soon be in operation to ruin all efforts of the farmer to help himself in this case at least."

"If the project for a new city-administered market goes through, it will be a case of federal funds fighting federal funds, for the investment of the Springfield Bank for Co-operatives threatened by WPA and city disbursements, is an activity of the AAA."

The so-called Menards Market is a 25-acre field, rectangular in shape, bounded on the east by the Hudson River, on the west by a new three-span highway, on the south by the city of Albany and on the north by Troy.

It is a farmers' market in every sense of the word, for 647 farmers from the counties of Albany, Rensselaer, Green, Columbia, Schoenectady, Saratoga and Washington back the enterprise. Granges in all these counties have heartily supported the movement and are now fighting to maintain continuance of the market.

In the 14 months of its existence, the market has catered to buyers coming from a wide area, reaching as far as Burlington, Vt.; Boston, Hartford and New York, Conn., and western New York.

At the entrance of the market is a two-story administration building. Adjacent are barber shop, restaurant, drug store, and other places of business. Another building is a three-story structure, the first of a series of private commercial houses.

A railroad siding has been built to the rear of the market by the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, while the market is putting in its own tracks to connect with this spur.

Farmers' stalls are 9x24 feet with a 6-foot display space at the rear of each truck. Space sells for 50 cents a day to farmers who desire to use it only occasionally, but the yearly rental is \$36, all positions being uniform in price. The market began with 300 farmers' stalls and 100 buyers' stalls, and from the very first day every space was taken with sometimes 25 or 30 trucks waiting in line for someone to sell out and move off.

The voting stock and complete control of the enterprise is in the hands of 647 farmers who constitute the corporation members, and there is every indication for complete success of the undertaking from a business standpoint.

Blames Civic Persecution
"Not satisfied with their attempts to defeat the venture by every means they could devise, says the Grange, "the city administration introduced into the State Assembly a bill establishing a regional market authority, control to remain within Albany circles."

"Practically the same group defeated a similar bill in 1933 because it did not give Albany complete control. The new state enactment carries a heavy appropriation and announcement is made that federal funds will also be available."

"It is a striking commentary on the modern hypocrisy of a great host of urbanites the country over, who always shout their love for the 'poor farmers' and then checkmate every effort those same farmers make to get a square deal for themselves."

McGrady Starts to Mediate New Orleans Dock Strike

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 8.—Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, went ahead today with efforts to mediate the dock labor dispute here, despite a statement of the New Orleans Steamship Association that it could not use "the friendly offices" of his department because it had "no controversy" with its employees.

Quiet prevailed here, as well as at other Gulf ports affected by the International Longshoremen's Association boycott, at Gulfport, Mobile and Pensacola, workers of the local associations went ahead with their work under the eyes of L. L. A. pickets.

Episcopal Church of America Observes 150th Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—The 150th anniversary of the foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America was celebrated here yesterday when more than a score of bishops, accompanied by presbyters and laymen, from all parts of the country, assembled for commemorative services in old Christ Church—a venerable edifice when George Washington was a regular attendant.

Two years before the Constitution of the United States was drafted to bring about the political unity of the 13 states, the first general Episcopal convention, held in Christ Church, drew the scattered colonial churches into a democratic, religious unity. Here, for the first time in more than 150 years of church history, the laity was admitted to the Councils of the Church.

The organization of the church was completed when the convention ended its work on Oct. 7, 1785. The Rev. William White, a friend of nearly all of the founders of the American Government, was chosen as first bishop of the Pennsylvania diocese.

The present bishop, the Rt. Rev. Francis M. Tatit, was in charge of arrangements for the sesqui-centennial commemoration. In addition to religious services on Monday, the visiting bishops, presbyters and laymen were shown a special historical exhibit in the Neighborhood House adjoining Christ Church, and were conducted on a tour of historic points in Philadelphia and its suburbs, including the Washington Memorial Church at Valley Forge and St. David's Church at Radnor, one of the earliest colonial churches.

Preliminary services were held in Christ Church on Sunday. Speaking of the commemoration, Dr. Louis C. Washburn, rector of the church, declared that the problems confronting the convention 150 years ago were the same as those which are so perplexing today.

Labor Hails Gains In Protective Laws Passed in Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Alabama was placed in the forefront in protective legislation for the workingman and his family by laws passed during the session of the Legislature, which closed Sept. 13.

Ranging from creation of a State Department of Labor to minor revisions of antiquated existing laws, these four measures were cited by spokesmen for the State Federation of Labor as outstanding in their significance:

1. Liberalization of the workmen's compensation law.
2. State Department of Labor.
3. Unemployment insurance.
4. Old-age insurance.

But the most important according to Robert R. Moore, president of the Alabama State Federation of Labor, is the new workmen's compensation law.

Mr. Moore believes the new law will measurably add to the security and contentment of the workingman, and will raise both the standard of living and the standard of production in Alabama.

Judge Romaine Boyd, who is credited with leading the successful fight for the new compensation law, declared the liberalized measure will increase benefits in all classes of compensation from 10 to 50 per cent.

In its first revision since having been enacted nearly 18 years ago, the new workmen's compensation law makes specific provision for parents and other near kin, increases hospitalization benefits and revises sick compensation schedules generally upward.

Senator Robinson Declares Hoover Errs by Billions

Arkansas Democrat Finds Former President's Arithmetic Poor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Herbert Hoover's Oakland speech charging that the Democrats were "joyriding to bankruptcy" has precipitated a counterblast from Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, based largely on alleged mistakes in the former President's arithmetic.

The dispute is likely to have one clarifying effect, whatever the merits of the rival claims, of emphasizing that a good many recent expenditures of the Government will bring back later returns into the Treasury, like the loans made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation started originally by Mr. Hoover himself.

Senator Robinson charged that the Hoover figures "indicate bookkeeping errors ranging from \$5,000,000,000 to \$9,000,000,000."

Senator Robinson himself seems to fall into mistake when he asserted "Mr. Hoover places the national debt at \$34,000,000,000." The reference apparently was to Mr. Hoover's statement that:

"The unpaid government obligations which will fall upon the taxpayers at the end of the Roosevelt Administration will exceed \$35,000,000,000." So far as could be ascertained there was no reference to the smaller figure quoted by Senator Robinson. Whatever the figure is, it is wrong anyway, insists Senator Robinson.

"On Sept. 30," he says, "the actual figure was \$29,421,331,670.22. Of this amount, the Government had a proprietary interest—in other words, recoverable assets, in corporations financed wholly or in part by the Government—of \$4,537,106,842. The value of these assets would reduce the national debt by the present time to below \$25,000,000,000."

Mr. Hoover also used \$8,000,000,000 as the basis for his discussion of the increase in the annual expenditures. The budget estimate for the fiscal year 1935-36 shows that the total expenditures will be \$7,752,000,000. Revenue will amount to \$4,470,000,000, and the total increase in the deficit will be only \$3,281,000,000. In fact, the Administration's figures show that on June 30, 1936, the total national debt will be approximately \$30,724,000,000, far below the figure which Mr. Hoover uses as the current one.

Even this does not tell the whole story, Senator Robinson insists. There are \$4,500,000,000 in "recoverable assets"; furthermore, there is an available cash balance in the Treasury of \$1,798,000,000.

"Mr. Hoover's figure for the national debt," he adds, "is \$9,000,000,000 too high."

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Byrd Plans New Polar Trip, Report on Research Suggests

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Possibility that Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd may return to Antarctica for the third time is seen in his first report of the second expedition's work.

Writing in the National Geographic Magazine, Admiral Byrd said that the second expedition accomplished "six or seven times" the amount of work done on the first trip to Little America in 1933.

He added, however, that much remains to be done and later he described micro-organisms found in the mountains far to the south and speculated how they got there. He asserted, "We will try to find out."

"I've got the bug," Admiral Byrd said when asked if he might revisit Antarctica. "I would like to go again. Of course, it's a terrific undertaking. It will take two or three years to complete the scientific data I gathered on my last trip. I have made no plans."

Throughout his story runs a vein of feeling amounting almost to wishfulness for the land at the bottom of the world, where temperatures of 60 and 70 degrees below zero are common and which is inhabited only by penguins, seals, lichens, snowy petrels and skuas.

"The bottom of the world is the battleground of a sinister ice age in its flood tide such as thousands of years ago covered most of the top of the world in North America, reaching as far south as Cincinnati and New York," he writes.

The second trip was entirely a research one, Admiral Byrd points out, since a trip for adventure alone could have been made in much less time and at a fraction of the cost. Twenty branches of natural science, ranging from astronomy to zoology, were represented in the party which spent a year and a half in study and exploration.

Fighting constant cold and bitter winds, the parties which sallied forth from the base camp mapped new large areas from the air and studied geologic features after long treks with dog teams. By correlating the two sets of data the conclusion was reached that Antarctica is a single continent and is not, as has been held by some geographers, divided by a strait.

Other parties made similar journeys over the ice and snow to make seismic soundings to determine the thickness of the ice and whether it rested on water or land, to collect samples of rock and lichens.

and to make weather, astronomical and magnetic observations.

"Conclusive evidence" was found to back up the belief of many scientists that the 5,000,000 square miles surrounding the south pole was once a temperate if not tropical country. One party spent many hours picking over fragments which had tumbled down from the mountains. "Invariably these finds included plant fossils, leaf and stem impressions, coal, and fossilized wood," Admiral Byrd writes.

Natural scientists are studying the data and samples brought back from Little America and correlating the basic work done. It adds. Complete reports on much of it will not be ready for several years.

Strike Closes Six Factories
ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Oct. 8.—A crowd of 1000 pottery workers and Hocking Valley coal miners forced six Roseville pottery plants, the principal support of the town, to close yesterday. The workers, seeking recognition of the potters' union, previously forced one plant at Crooksville to close. They set up picket lines about the plants. Richard Marshall of Crooksville, president of the potters' union, said he would seek to close all potteries until the workers were organized.

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Heavy Gains Made By Republicans In Connecticut Vote

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 8 (AP)—Connecticut Republicans pointed today toward the 1936 campaign with fresh optimism as a result of the "small town" elections which swelled the number of towns in their control by nearly a score.

Observers generally interpreted the returns from yesterday's election as a partial test of the New Deal, since Republicans injected this issue into the campaign.

For the Democrats, who chose to wage the campaign on local issues in line with a practice of long standing, the elections held in 149 out of the 169 towns in the State brought to at least a temporary halt a forward surge which began in 1930 with the election of Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, a Democrat, and attained unprecedented power in this normally Republican State in 1934.

Heavy Inroads
Not only did the Republicans make heavy inroads on the list of erstwhile Democratic towns, but they came through the election in control of virtually every one of the 116 municipalities which were in their column before the balloting.

In contrast to the sizable swing from the Democratic to the Republican ranks, only one important community, Wallingford, switched from the Republican to the Democratic column.

Normally strong in the urban areas, the Democrats even lost ground in the only three cities which elected mayors.
Bristol elected a Republican mayor, Joseph W. Harding, who defeated the Democratic incumbent, Mayor Joseph F. Dutton, 4254 to 3102.
In Torrington the Republican incumbent, Mayor Ernest E. Novoy, was re-elected. He beat State Senator Francis W. Hogan, Democrat, 4639 to 4491. Hogan won the state senatorship last year by a majority of 2600.

Cut Into Plurality
Norwalk remained in the Democratic column, but Republicans cut deeply into their opponent's plurality of two years ago.

Frank T. Stack, Democrat, received 4021 votes to beat three mayoral candidates in Norwalk. His plurality was 501 votes, compared with a plurality of 2698 recorded two years ago by the Democratic mayoral nominee.

Republicans, announcing prior to the balloting that they regarded the "small town" elections as the initial drive toward November of 1936, turned their attention today to Waterbury. That city was the scene of a three-corner contest for the mayoralty of statewide significance.

Lieut.-Gov. Frank Hayes, Democrat, was opposed for re-election as Mayor by John M. Burrall, Republican, and Roger V. Connor, Independent Democrat.

The Lieutenant Governor has been mentioned as a possible candidate for the Democratic nomination as Governor in 1936.

The 149 towns which held elections yesterday contained about one half of Connecticut's voting population.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

'Work and Wages' Expectations Shrink

With the reopening of the Massachusetts Legislature less than three months away, Governor Curley faces the tight little problem of legislative control for the year 1936. True, in 1935, by promising to take care of the unemployed constituents of Democrats and fence-sitting Republicans, the Governor easily controlled the Legislature on most major issues. Next year, however, may be different.

To put it gently, hard-pressed legislators are dissatisfied with the way jobs under the "work and wages" program are being distributed. Few of those to whom the Governor promised big things have received anywhere near the share of jobs that they had hoped for and expected. Of course, thousands of jobs are still to be doled out; but many representatives and senators who supported the Governor are despairing of receiving what they consider fair treatment, in light of their legislative record.

Nearly 50 Democratic legislators recently met in one of the State House hearing rooms, and expressed, in no uncertain terms, their disapproval. The protests were originally started by Senator Joseph A. Langone Jr. of East Boston, and at the time few persons paid particular attention. But now that other Democrats have joined the fray, the situation has become more significant.

According to the charges, Governor Curley is using the "work and wages"

Third Party Plan Rejected by Labor In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 8.—Efforts of Rhode Island labor to enlist New England aid in its movement for a third political party has received a rude setback from New Hampshire's State Federation of Labor, it was learned here today. A motion to promote a national labor party was voted down decisively at the recent convention held here. Labor leaders said they do not expect the question to crop up again for at least another year.

Although in sharp contrast to the action taken by labor in Rhode Island, where steps toward forming a labor party were actually taken, the move is entirely in keeping with the New Hampshire labor policy of throwing support behind the political party which promises to push the workingman's interests.

This traditional labor policy was aptly expressed last week by Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, when, commenting on Rhode Island's revolutionary step, he said:

"An independent labor party can best further its interests by voting for its friends and against its enemies, as they appear on the tickets of the established parties. Labor is most effective if it holds the balance of power among the various candidates."

Reason for New Hampshire's refusal to back a labor party was furnished by Commissioner John S. B. Davis of the New Hampshire Bureau of Labor, who declared that conditions here are so unlike those in most other states that there is little reason for dissatisfaction in industries employing just a few men, therefore no need to change from the present setup.

Furthermore, aside from the textile situation, which still presents something of a problem, nearly every line of industry in the state has experienced an upturn. For proof, Commissioner Davis pointed to the shoe industry, which has operated at top speed since 1930, and has given steady employment and wages through all the years.

Home of Coolidge
Becomes a Tearoom
NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 8 (AP)—The famous duplex residence at 21 Massasoit Street, long the home of the late President Coolidge, is being transformed into a tearoom and gift shop.

It will be operated by the Misses Lucille and Edna Griffith and the venture has the approval of Mrs. Grace Coolidge, widow of the former President, who has loaned some of the furniture that was used by the Coolidges during their residence there. There will be included in the establishment a certain amount of Coolidge memorabilia.

The house, of most modest type, remained the Coolidge home from the time Mr. Coolidge first entered public life here, through his career as Governor of this State, Vice-President and President. After his retirement from the Presidency, Mr. Coolidge purchased an estate on the outskirts of this city, known as The Beeches. It was there that he passed on.

Ship Sinks, Reappears And Is Towed to Port

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 8 (AP)—The Pronto, 90-foot British motorship which collided with a coast guard vessel over the week end, was towed into New London harbor today, a few hours after she sank off Montauk Point, L. I., and then suddenly reappeared above the surface.

The craft, disabled and barely visible most of the time above the surface of the sound, came into the harbor on the end of a tow line fastened to the stern of the coast guard cutter Champlain.

Pedestrians' Rights Recognized at Last

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERKELEY, Calif.—The "scurrying" pedestrian here is about to come into his own, as a result of a two-weeks educational campaign by the police department and the Berkeley Traffic Safety Commission, to teach motorists that people afoot have the right-of-way, when crossing at intersections.

To enforce compliance with this "law of the road," police officers have been stationed at intersections which do not have traffic signals. The officer does not direct traffic, but issues reprimand tags to motorists who do not give the right-of-way to pedestrians.

This policy of reprimand will be continued for two weeks. After that, offending motorists will be cited to appear in court.

Real Poverty Is Lack Of Right Desires, Babson Tells Club

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 8 (AP)—Roger Babson, the statistician, said last night that the real poverty in the midst of apparent plenty in the United States is that of spirit. Speaking before the united group of men's clubs of Bridgeport churches at the United Church, Mr. Babson outlined the basic reason for "poverty in the midst of plenty" as the "lack of proper desires on the part of our people and especially their unwillingness to sacrifice to accomplish such desires."

"The need of the hour," the speaker explained, "is increased purchasing power. This can be developed only through increased employment. Building new machinery, like enact-

ing certain labor legislation, increases unemployment and reduces purchasing power. The heavy industries need encouragement; but something more is needed to eliminate unemployment."

The speaker referred in closing to the term "age of plenty." "Much of the argument about the 'age of plenty,'" he said, "is fallacious. It is idle talk until we reach an age of willingness to sacrifice to get this available abundance. The crux of the situation is our poverty of spirit. That is our real poverty in the midst of plenty."

Fascism Denounced in Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., Oct. 8 (AP)—Communists demonstrating Sunday against Fascism and "Italian aggression" in the Italo-Ethiopian war turned suddenly upon Germany, ripped the Swastika from the Reich's honorary Consulate and dragged it through the streets.

Strikers at Webster Vote to Return At Their Old Wages and Conditions

WEBSTER, Mass., Oct. 8 (AP)—Backed by a vote of workers, 670 to 78, to return to work at the wages and conditions they quit in a strike beginning Aug. 14, citizens of this town today looked hopefully forward to Monday, when they expected the South Village mills of the American Woolen Company to reopen, employing more than 1000.

Chairman of the selectmen Joseph A. Patenaude, also chairman of a citizens' committee which had been seeking industrial peace, forwarded today to the New York representatives of the mill the official vote figures of the striking U. T. W. and of the nonunion workers. Mill representatives told him they would re-

open only if a clear majority wanted to return.

The U. T. W. had demanded a 20 per cent increase before the strike. The U. T. W. local voted Saturday 246 to 76 to return. Yesterday the nonunion men gathered at the municipal auditorium and voted 324 to 2 to return.

Union forces, however, picketed the place. Twenty-five policemen were needed to break up the crowd surrounding the hall. President Bernard J. Christopher of the U. T. W. local told Mr. Patenaude that the U. T. W. alone called the strike and alone had the power to vote return. Two persons were arrested in front of the Auditorium for failure to move on.



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it . . . their acceptance of new ideas . . . their good taste that rates merchandise on merit rather than price. Checks and surveys conducted in recent years show that The Sun effectively reaches the most productive part of the New York market.

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Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair, warmer tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer; gentle to moderate variable winds becoming southerly.

Maine: Fair, not so cool tonight; Wednesday partly rising temperatures in east and south portion.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair, slightly warmer tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness, warmer in south portion, probably followed by rain in the north portion at night.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy with slowly rising temperatures tonight and Wednesday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds tonight; becoming moderate to fresh south and southwest on Wednesday; weather fair tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B
Boston	40	50
Berkeley	70	84
Chicago	38	54
Denver	52	68
El Paso	52	68
Houston	52	68
Jacksonville	52	68
Kansas City	48	58
Los Angeles	58	70
Miami	76	82

A—2 a. m. E. S. T. Oct. 8.
B—Maximum Oct. 7.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 7:33 p. m., height, 10.2 feet.
Wednesday, 8:58 a. m., height, 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:45 p. m.

Annual 90-day sessions would provide fairly rapid legislative action, which is lacking in the biennial system, unless special sessions are called. Annual sessions, coupled with the \$1000 salary cut, according to

Boston Day... Atlantic, Ships, Salvation Army, WPA...

(Continued from Page 1)
\$75,000 allotted from federal funds and \$18,500 contributed by private interests.

Ships—Market for 600 New Craft Forecast

While a recent survey of New England shipyards disclosed but one commercial ship now building, a national market for at least 600 new passenger ships today revealed in Boston today. It was disclosed by Joseph B. Weaver, director of the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection, who informed delegates attending the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Convention here, that 600 of the 940 passenger vessels serving inland waterways, including rivers, bays, sounds and harbors, in the United States, have been in service more than 20 years. He further asserted that 413 are of wooden construction.

Following this disclosure delegates gave attention to reputed Washington consideration of plans to finance new ship building for inland and coastal passengers. (At present New England yards are busy building 29 warships.)

Because of the high cost of maintaining older ships it is said that many owners would replace their ships if convenient financing were arranged.

Salvation Army—Drive For Funds Is Under Way

At high noon today, some 350 business and professional leaders of the city gathered at the Chamber of Commerce Building to give the Salvation Army's fall drive for \$175,000 a hearty send-off.

Also present were the Army's own general staff and campaign workers. The appeal, which seeks 45 per cent of the organization's maintenance budget for the next 12 months, will be carried on intensively throughout October.

Speakers at the luncheon included Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley, who represented Governor Curley; Commissioner Alexander M. Damon, Commander of the Salvation Army Forces in the Eastern Territory; James C. Blaine, president of the Marine Midland Bank of New York; and Nathan P. Avery of Holyoke, president of the Massachusetts Bar Association. State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley presided.

An interesting account of the Salvation Army's myriad activities: On this page.

Cotton—North Seeks Fair Deal on Relief Cloth

New England's plight in the national cotton picture was sharply called to the attention of high Washington officials in an unexpected way today. Representative Joseph William Martin of Fall River wired a plea to Treasury officials asking them to alter the form of bids being opened on 150,000,000 yards of cotton cloth so that northern mills might compete with southern mills. The congressman pointed out that if the bids were taken on price alone the southern mills would obtain the lion's share of the business because of their lower wages and manufacturing costs. He urged that since the cotton cloth purchased was primarily designed as a relief measure that the New England mill be given preference in the orders. It is here, too, he telegraphed, that the greatest need for relief exists.

Mayors of five Massachusetts mill towns met in Boston yesterday with Frank H. Fay, director of the emergency council, and mill owners to formulate plans for securing some portion of the huge order.

Finances—Boston Issue Gets Behind Closed Doors

Those who wondered just what Governor Curley's special committee to look into the matter of auditing Boston's finances was all about were still somewhat in doubt today, even after the committee held a public hearing (its first) in room 433, State House.

The committee met, asked if anyone present cared to be heard. None did, so the committee announced that it was going into executive session, which means that reporters and the public were excluded.

Obviously the committee has been to a decision on the matter of whether Boston's finances and particularly its books should, or should not come under closer State supervision. At the present time virtually all cities in the State, except Boston, are subject to a State audit at any time, and the committee presumably is to recommend whether Boston shouldn't be included along with the others.

But this ostensible view is somewhat clouded by a recent charge made by Mayor Mansfield that Edmund L. Donahue, whose privilege while he was Boston's treasurer, are now being investigated by the city, was appointed to the committee as a slap at the present Boston administration. This charge figured in the recent verbal exchanges between the Governor and the Mayor.

Among the interested spectators today who refused to air their views before the committee were Herman C. Loefer, secretary of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, and Michael Downey, assistant superintendent of Boston public schools.

Moose—Pick Old R. R. Station for Their Corral

Commuters on the Roslindale branch of the New York, New Haven Railroad have observed for nearly a week the activity going on inside the formerly abandoned outboard station at Roslindale. The masonry was being repointed, new floors were being laid and new partitions were going up. Prosperity had at last struck the railroad, they thought, to justify such lavishness upon such an old neglected building.

One commuter, unable to contain himself longer, called the offices of the New Haven road in the South Station hoping to confirm the amazing indication of the road's prosperity, finally called an official of the road. "Why, no," said that official, surprised anyone should mistake the road's intention "that building was leased by the Loyal

Order of Moose for a lodge room. They rented it from us on July 18 and it's out of our hands now."

Utterly staggered, the commuter weakly hung up the phone. The let-down from the expected news of railroad prosperity was only equalled by amazement at the new use of a railroad station. Where telegraph keys used to click there will fall the gavel of the head of a lodge. In place of the thumping of trunks there will be the solemn lodge procession of Moose.

He had heard of grass growing in the streets. He had seen flowers growing in old watering troughs. Did the remodeling of a railroad station on a still active line into a lodge room belong in the same category? Still pondering this, the commuter turned back to his work.

WPA—State Projects Approved But Funds Lag

The woes of a Federal largesse distributor with no largesse to distribute were poured forth today by ERA-WPA Administrator Arthur G. Rotch as he bemoaned the latest hold-up which will delay Massachusetts' WPA program for at least another three days.

Mr. Rotch today was beginning to feel very much like that unfortunate mythological gentleman named Sisyphus who was forced forever to keep on rolling a stone to the top of a steep hill, only to see it roll down again into the valley.

Comptroller General of the Currency J. Raymond McCall is the latest Washington official to manufacture tape of a crimson hue for the boys back home. Not satisfied with President Roosevelt's approval of Massachusetts' \$27,000,000 worth of WPA projects, Mr. McCall demanded a ward-by-ward breakdown of all projects before he sends out one more shekel. So down at WPA headquarters, local officials and their municipalities are working day and night to overcome the latest Washington obstacle.

While the transition from one type of relief to the other is being made, Mr. Rotch applied for funds to keep the old ERA in service. In Washington today, Henry F. Foley, corporation counsel for Boston, told high officials that the \$5,000,000 so allotted for this month was insufficient to meet current needs. He urged immediate issuance of another \$1,000,000.

"Unless," said Mr. Foley, "assistance is forthcoming, 25,000 Boston relief workers will be placed on half time with consequent increased hardships, augmented by the colder weather."

He reported that he was assured of some immediate help for the State.

Another item of good news was received by Mr. Rotch. It was word to the effect that a special representative has been assigned to the Comptroller General's office, in Washington, to expedite Massachusetts' WPA cash allotments. It was noted by observers, however, that similar representatives have been assigned for other states and there was some doubt among informed persons today as to whether this might not ultimately result in more confusion by adding to the red tape already apparently entangling the relief picture.

Relief—State Program To Employ About 8000 Men

In contradistinction to the delayed federal relief plans, Massachusetts, has expedited details of its new relief program. So carefully were plans of the State Government laid that almost 80,000 men are now employed in the State. The \$13,000,000 program voted only a little more than 60 days ago have been completed.

In Boston today, George H. Delano, chief engineer of the Public Works Department, and acting commissioner during the vacation of William F. Callahan, announced start of 33 additional projects. They will have a total cost of \$400,000. The State's program contemplates employment for 8000 men.

The projects range from construction of new sidewalks parallel to highways, river dredging, and bridge building.

Oath—Dr. Conant Defines Harvard Attitude

Harvard professors were the recipients of a letter today from their president, Dr. James B. Conant, who briefly and succinctly gave the Harvard official attitude on the verbally battered Teacher's Oath Act.

Wrote Dr. Conant:

"I am enclosing a copy of the so-called Teacher's Oath bill, which was enacted by the Massachusetts Legislature last year. The passage of this bill was opposed by most of the colleges in this State. I felt at that time and still feel that it was unnecessary and unwise. And I sincerely hope that it will be repealed."

The bill sought to make it mandatory not to permit any citizens of the United States to teach who fail to carry out the provisions of the Teacher's Oath Act, the case in regard to Section 1, dealing with new appointments. It is not clear in regard to Section 2, dealing with existing appointments. It would seem to become involved in the technical controversy in regard to the mode of enforcing this act. For this reason I am taking the oath, and hope that all members of the various faculties of this university will do likewise.

It is clear that the net does not require you to take the oath if your duties are wholly and clearly apart from teaching.

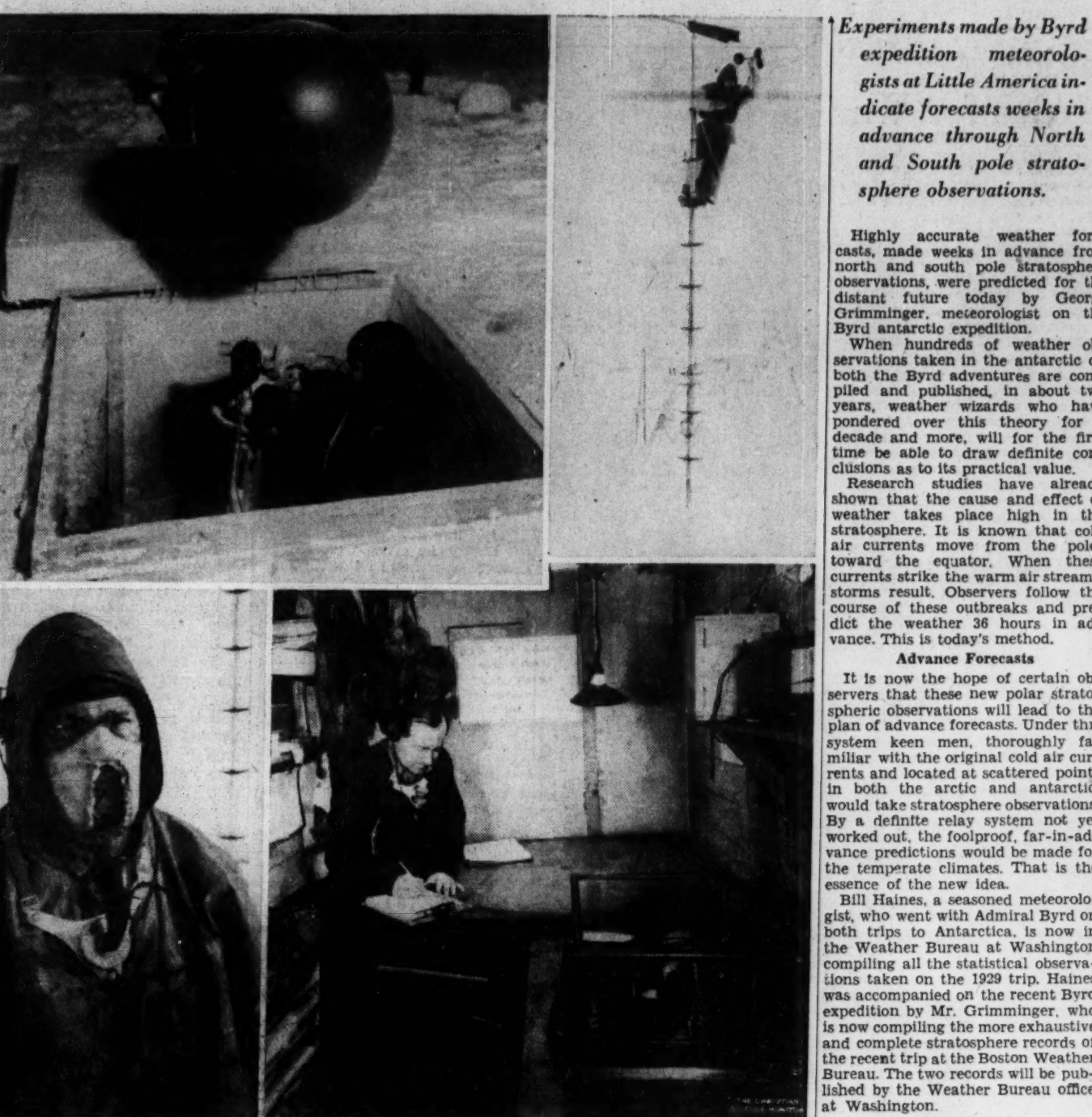
Mother—He Gets Support in Antiochian Issue

At the same time that Harvard's faculty members were perusing the communication from Dr. Conant, today Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, violent antiochian of the Crimson teaching force, had the consolation of a strongly supported letter from his colleague in the law school, Prof. James A. McLaughlin.

Professor Mather, who is remembered, reversed his flat decision not to take the oath when he found such a refusal might involve the college itself in a legal skirmish.

In his letter, Professor McLaughlin termed the oath legislation as something more insidious than "a Republican political dodge." He saw in it the opportunity for "bulldozing school boards" to oust "teachers" and to attempt "a discussion of fundamental problems of today."

Polar Tests Point to Better Weather Forecasts



Upper Left—George Griminger About to Release Pilot Balloon. Upper Right—Mr. Griminger on the Anemometer Support. Lower Left—Mr. Griminger in Wind-Peak Outer Clothing. Lower Right—W. C. Haines, Meteorologist of United States Weather Bureau, Recording Data on Pilot Balloon Observations. Watch Mr. Griminger's in Upper Pictures.

which might help to fit pupils for intelligent citizenship."

Continued Professor McLaughlin: "As the Teachers' Oath Act seems to be making merely a nasty gesture suggestive of Hitler or Mussolini. Legislators who vote it are flirting with violations of their own oaths to support the Constitution [that is, if the act should prove unconstitutional] but it is not sure that they have accomplished even that."

Primaries—Three Bay State Cities Voting

To the polls went voters in three Massachusetts cities today. Primaries for city elections were held in Worcester, Lowell and Marlboro. Regular election comes Nov. 5.

John C. Mahoney, present Mayor, and State Representative Edward J. Kelly, vied for the Democratic mayoralty nomination while Walter J. Cookson and Edward H. Brady sought the Republican honors.

In Lowell only two Republicans contested for the nomination in local party, but eight Democrats were involved in the race. In the party of Jefferson and Jackson, in Lowell, 189 candidates sought nomination for only 10 city offices.

Marlboro's primary was capped almost nonpartisan lines. Mayor Charles A. Lyons sought renomination and was opposed by John A. Bigelow and Paul P. Shaughnessy.

Politics—Taken Into The Shortwave Band

Politicians have used radio broadcasting to advance their own causes but from Worcester today came the news that amateur 5-meter radio was being used by a candidate to insure that every last voter be driven to the polls to cast a ballot on his side.

Walton P. Lewis of Worcester is the candidate. He is a Young Republican running for the Worcester Common Council in the primaries being held in that city today. He is also a radio "ham," or amateur station operator, and has a two-way shortwave radio set in his headquarters. He has also lined up five other "ham" friends who also have two-way sets in their cars. When Mr. Lewis gets word at headquarters that Mr. Smith or Mr. Jones wishes to cast a vote for him, out goes an order over the air and one of the five cars is directed to call for Mr. Smith or Mr. Jones, take him to the polls, and bring him home. Thus Mr. Lewis is not only creating a lot of good will among his constituency but also is paving the way to get to know them personally later.

Wreck—Crew of Schooner Reaches Newport

Safe at home today at Newport, R. I., says the Associated Press, was the three-man crew of the schooner Quincked, which was pounded to pieces against the rocks of No Man's Land, an island off Martha's Vineyard, on Sunday.

For E. L. Sanchez, owner of the 45-foot fishing boat, this was the sixth wreck and as the boat was not insured it meant a loss of \$5000 to the weather-beaten fisherman.

Mr. Sanchez and his son and a ship's cook left Newport on Saturday for a fishing trip. First stop was near Block Island. Catching nothing there, the men moved on and anchored off No Man's Land.

They were anchored in these waters when a heavy wind drove the boat to a high sea. The auxiliary motor failed and the gale drove the small craft relentlessly onto the rocks. Putting off in a dory, the men managed to make land.

They lit a fire, which attracted the single family of inhabitants, and were given lodging. Finally, late last night, the 75-foot

coast guard cutter 156 made No Man's Land and took the fishermen back to Newport.

Mr. Sanchez said it amused them to hear reports of the wreck over the radio while he and the others were safe on the island.

Publicity—State Drive For Tourists Brings Results

Delighted with results of his Massachusetts advertising campaign to attract tourists last summer was Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook today.

First reports pouring into his office from hotelkeepers throughout the Commonwealth bring news of enlarged numbers of tourists. Mr. Cook said today. Actual figures on the upturn have not been compiled, he disclosed, but said that advertisements placed by his department had elicited more than 8000 direct inquiries from persons interested in the State's attractions and individual opportunities.

He said that he had distributed 250,000 booklets portraying the advantages of Massachusetts.

Mr. Cook announced that he will ask for additional appropriations for continuing the work.

Weather—Boston Notes Temperature of 36 Degrees

Chills went up this morning and Bostonians looked speculatively about for mufflers as the temperature dropped to 36 degrees—not the coldest day since last April 18, but a tie for the coldest Oct. 8 in Boston's history. The other was in 1883.

As a matter of fact, few residents of the city went out to experience the actual record low for it occurred between the hours of four and six this morning. And dwellers in outlying regions scoffed at the idea that Boston was having cold weather.

Doverites boasted a thermometer reading of 28, and up at Concord, N. H., the mercury recorded an all-time low that is, since the weather bureau began keeping records in 1870 for Oct. 8 of 25 degrees.

Local forecasts, however, brought the cheerful news that warmer weather was on its way. The temperature at noon had jumped to 53.

[Stratospheric observation seen as means for long-time forecasts: On this page.]

Army Base—It's Using Sand to Prop Up Foundation

It's all right to build a house on sand—that is, if you reinforce it with steel bulkheads!

This is apparently the theory held by engineers at the Army Base, where steel and sand are being used for new foundations. Marine insects were getting their work in at the old piles and would have demolished them in time.

It will take 400,000 cubic feet of sand to fill in the required area under Boston's largest ocean terminal and the project when finished will have cost \$1,000,000. The sand is hauled into the already stationed steel bulkheads, thus furnishing a firm foundation.

Also interesting to note is that the project has called out of the ranks of the unemployed the S. S. Sandmaster, a wooden steamship built during the World War. She has been out of work for two years but now brings 2000 cubic feet of sand a day from Plymouth to the army base.

The Sandmaster, which seems to have been rather appropriately named, will carry 200 loads of sand to the base.

Hurley—Assistant Postmastership Awaits Hour

One of the problems which came up with the appointment by President Roosevelt of Peter F. Tague,

Curley-sponsored candidate, as postmaster of the Boston Postal District, was the finding of a suitable position for William E. Hurley, present career postmaster who was appointed by President Hoover. Mr. Tague will take up his new post on Oct. 16, according to the Postmaster General, and up to today Mr. Hurley had not given any inkling whether he would accept the Department's offer to resume his former position as assistant postmaster.

Mr. Hurley started in as a letter carrier in Boston 30 years ago and became the first man to ascend from the ranks to the head of the district. According to the Post Office Department Mr. Hurley, as befitting his service, was offered the assistant postmastership in Boston or any other position in which he might be interested. In any event the Post Office Department expects an answer from Mr. Hurley within 10 days and expected he would make his intentions known by the end of the week.

Observations in Little America were made from the ground, from airplanes and by midget gas balloons. Ground observations, noting local disturbances over the ice floes, were, of course, interesting. But it was the pilot balloons, and airplanes that the vital stratosphere secrets were snared. Pilot balloons were used to measure the speed and direction of air currents some 50,000 feet above the ice fields. Instruments fastened to the wings of airplanes, recorded pressures, temperatures and differences of humidity at lower levels.

At no time were conditions for these observations exactly easy. Wind, glaring sunlight, blizzards and bitter cold and the long, harsh winter night, constantly harassed Griminger and Haines.

Stratosphere observations, which required fairly clear weather, pilot balloons, and the services of both observers, were used to face the rigors of the bleak snowfields and made his observations from the open hatchway leading to the weather bureau office below decks.

Reading the instruments fastened to the airplane wings was an easier task. Since the instruments continued to work automatically, it was not necessary to make the readings while planes were in flight. This was done after the planes landed.

Ground instrument shelters, nicknamed by one member of the party "pigeon-coops," were filled up with snow. Now these sensitive instruments required delicate treatment. So when the "pigeon-coops" were filled with snow, Mr. Griminger used to "snow-out" with a tooth brush. "It was the only thing I dared to use," he explained.

Now shoveling snow shoveling was the prevailing occupation at Little America. Between the many blizzards the party seldom rested. But during snowstorms the men had idle moments when sometimes the inventive genius showed itself in individuals.

Mr. Griminger was particularly troubled by the intense cold. During one storm after the colony had barely stowed itself away for the night, he invented a hat, and a walrus-like nose guard. Made of flannel and windproof material, covering his nose, cheeks and jaw, this strange garment kept Griminger's face from freezing.

"It worked so well I made two, summer and winter weights," he explained. "Some of the boys made nose guards also."

Mittens necessarily worn at all times, constantly hampered the observers while reading their instruments. Mr. Griminger was particularly bothered when a work with his theodolite. "It is a little hard," he said, "to be delicate when you have two pairs of wool and a pair of leather mittens on your hands. Sometimes when we tried to use our bare hands, the cold metal instruments would stick to our warm skin. But we were able to become quite expert with our clumsy mittens."

For 13 months Mr. Griminger and Mr. Haines carried on their observations interesting and often exciting. Now, for the next 24 months more or less, the direct reverse of this glamorous task faces the two experts. That is the somewhat dull job of patiently compiling the mass of statistics.

If these figures which we have brought home tell the story we anticipate, Mr. Griminger concluded, "the United States will have a fresh triumph in meteorology and we will be one step nearer the accurate, ultra-predictions of tomorrow's weather."

Experiments made by Byrd expedition meteorologists at Little America indicate forecasts weeks in advance through North and South pole stratosphere observations.

Highly accurate weather forecasts, made weeks in advance from north and south pole stratosphere observations, were predicted for the distant future today by George Griminger, meteorologist on the Byrd antarctic expedition.

When hundreds of weather observations taken in the antarctic on both the Byrd adventures are compiled and published, in about two years, weather wizards who have pondered over this theory for a decade and more, will for the first time be able to draw definite conclusions as to its practical value.

Research studies have already shown that the cause and effect of weather takes place high in the stratosphere. It is known that cold air currents move from the poles toward the equator. When these currents strike the warm air streams, storms result. Observers follow the course of these outbreaks and predict the weather 36 hours in advance. This is today's method.

Advance Forecasts

It is now the hope of certain observers that these new polar stratospheric observations will lead to the plan of advance forecasts. Under this system keen men, thoroughly familiar with the original cold air currents and located at scattered points in both the arctic and antarctic would take stratosphere observations. By a definite relay system not yet worked out, the foolproof, far-in-advance predictions would be made for the temperate climates. That is the essence of the new idea.

Bill Haines, a seasoned meteorologist, who went with Admiral Byrd on both trips to Antarctica, is now in the Weather Bureau at Washington compiling all the statistical observations taken on the 1929 trip. Haines was accompanied on the recent Byrd expedition by Mr. Griminger, who is now compiling the more exhaustive and complete stratosphere records of the recent trip at the Boston Weather Bureau. The two records will be published by the Weather Bureau office at Washington.

In Little America

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Salvation Army Trumpets Blow As Leaders in State and City Get Behind Drive for \$175,000

Who has not heard, blaring out bravely above the cacophony of a busy street on a Saturday night, the evangelical tunes of a Salvation Army band?

The impatient roar of automobiles champing at a light, the discordant hooting of a thousand horns, the shrill screams of newboys trying to get rid of a "last" edition—all these challenges are met and conquered by the handful of hardy musicians. The air may be icy cold and the more or less frosty tuba may sound a trifle sour but "Nearer My God to Thee" or "Onward Christian Soldiers" and the short talks by men and women in the Army uniform never seem to fail in drawing a crowd.

Slight indication Yet these street meetings are but a slight indication of the vast work being carried on by the Army. To support its many activities the Boston branch is conducting its fall drive for \$175,000, which opened at a luncheon today.

This amount of money constitutes 45 per cent of the Army's maintenance budget for the next 12 months. The drive will continue through October.

Every cent of this money will be spent in Boston, according to the organization's religious corps members. A small idea of the remarkable efficiency of organization in the Salvation Army ranks can be gained from the fact that it maintains 24 institutions and departments on less than \$400,000 a year. Among these are: the "Wonderland" Prey收容 for underprivileged children, a Settlement Day Nursery, a Prison Department, Christmas baskets, Thanksgiving dinners, the Industrial Home, Lodgings for homeless and friendless men, transient relief and even a fire truck.

The fire truck is not operated for the purpose of battling Boston's blazes, but it contributes materially to the morale of the fire fighters themselves by bringing sandwiches, doughnuts and hot drinks to the scene of the fire. Located on Warren Avenue, at the rear entrance to Station 28, the bright red truck, equipped with siren and bell, roars out of its stall to follow every fire of two alarms or more.

In Use 10 Years The truck was put into operation 10 years ago and was the idea of one of the Army's religious corps members. Although the general public knows little about this activity, it is known to every fire laddie in the city. So great has been the appreciation of the Army's fire truck that three years ago members of the fire department raised a fund of \$2500 to buy a new truck. They say it is the only outside organization in the city to supply such a service.

The Army officials explain the initiation of the fire truck as they explain the other services by saying, "We are trained to look out for needs and to fill those needs when we have found them."

Going into the Salvation Army means giving a great deal of service for little remuneration. Most of the Army's operating personnel is made up of officers who are paid on a sphere ceiling. Mr. Griminger, using a delicate instrument technically known as a theodolite, took observations of the balloon each minute to determine its position. These readings he telephoned to Mr. Haines, who used a theodolite to face the rigors of the bleak snowfields and made his observations from the open hatchway leading to the weather bureau office below decks.

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substance basis. Officials say that this partly explains the Army's slogan—"Most charity value for the dollar."

Audits Open to Public The Army has its books audited twice a year and just to show its good faith, these audits are open to the general public.

"From time to time businessmen have made independent investigations of our financial setup and invariably have expressed admiration of its efficiency, and the airtight nature of its supervision of expenditures to insure the proper use of funds."

So today, "Sally," as it is known among many who have received spiritual and material aid from its beneficent hand, is starting another season's drive. And as thousands of people of various means dip down into pockets to make their contributions, one recalls the Army's own definition of its work from the book, "What Is the Salvation Army?"

"The Salvation Army wants its charity recognized, not merely by doing aims in response to a sentimental impulse, but as Love in Motion, Christianity in Action."

Lack of Jobless Workers Halts N. H. Relief Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 8.—Relief rolls were said to be almost a thing of the past in Sullivan County by the New Hampshire State Board of Welfare today. Check-up with the New Hampshire Labor Bureau revealed not only that all employables in the county have jobs, but, actually approved WPA projects found several towns unable to begin work because they lacked sufficient men to fill positions.

Sullivan County was one reported hit hardest by the depression. Particularly did its two largest towns, Claremont and Newport, experience difficulties. Suspension of work in several woolen and cotton mills, and curtailment of work in manufacturing concerns was reportedly responsible for one of the biggest districts relief rolls in New Hampshire. Now, according to relief supervisors, every able-bodied man formerly on relief in the county is gainfully employed, and the county anticipates enough work to last well through the fall and winter months.

Boston Events

Tonight

CHILPRUFE^{TRADE MARK} For CHILDREN

Go over any Chilprufe garment with a critical eye. Besides the sensible design, you will observe how carefully each part is finished. Chilprufe is never mass-produced—and this care is amply justified by its trouble-free service. To countless prudent mothers, Chilprufe is the inevitable choice: they have proved its great endurance, its great protective and money value.

Prices are again reduced, without any lowering of the superb quality.

LADIES CHILPRUFE

Delightful Undies in the same soft pure wool fabric from which the Children's garments are made. Modern designs and lace stitch fabrics cover every requirement.

Your local CHILPRUFE agent will be glad to let you have a copy of the **NEW ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST**

THE CHILPRUFE
MANUFACTURING CO.
(John A. Belton, Proprietor)
LEICESTER



Women's Work for Peace Praised by Secretary Hull

tonight by Miss Carl Ormond Williams of Washington, national president, who has invited the presidents of other groups to meet them. Yesterday, Miss Williams entertained several hundred men at a luncheon at official Washington at the Congressional Country Club, receiving with members of her board, and today they were the guests at luncheon of the board of directors, executive director of the American Association of University Women.

Members of the committee, all of whom are attending the meeting, are, in addition to Miss Williams, Mrs. Earlene W. Washington, Mrs. Rosa Cunningham, Des Moines, Miss Amy Lewellen, Pullman, Wash., Mrs. Verna D. Armond, Tulsa, Mrs. J. W. Beck, Chicago, and Miss Marjorie Shuler and Miss Emily Kneubuhl of New York City.

While cooking Pot Roast or cheaper cuts of meat add 2 cups fresh cranberries for each 3 lbs. of meat. Cranberries add delightful flavor.

Eatmor Cranberries

Galloway Lamb Sale

"BUT three minutes short of eleven!" exclaims David McKerlie to his shepherd, as the Auction Mart bell clangs over the echoing stone streets of Castle Douglas, as if calling to dealers and farmers: "Buy-sell, buy-sell."

"Seemingly!" replies Alan McQueen, as the lorry ahead slows down, turns the corner of the already overflowing motor-stand, enters the mart gate, swings round, and backs against one of the black-painted hurdles of the innumerable sheep pens.

NOT A MOMENT is to be lost, for David's lot of black-faced ewe lambs are among the first on the catalogue. "We had a wee bit trouble and delay," he explained, when he picked me up in the road below Auchencarm. Sea mist, thick on Benalm, was blowing in southwest off the Solway at dawn, when he and Alan started to collect the sheep off the hill.

The back of the lorry is down in a second and fascinating it is to see the little, horned sheep—their crinkly fleeces all so bedraggled and wet—stepping daintily down the sloping "stair" from the top story. Delightful, too, it is to watch the way that David, quick as a blink, claps the gate this way and that as the sheep come racing up the alley, dividing into their separate pens the smaller from the middle-sized.

"Tak y'r seat the noo," he says to me, between the beatings of his lambs, indicating, with a sideways nod of his head the Mart House, "or ye'll no get one at the back at the top."

THE RAIN falls down as I hurry to the Mart, which I find on entering to be an octagonal, wood-paneled building, the center a circle, sprinkled with sawdust and surrounded by a strong wooden rail, within which, all round, runs a seat, now fully occupied by dealers and farmers. How respectfully they are dressed! All in clean mackintoshes, all in proper hats, some in trousers, some in gaiters. Outside the rail, men stand two and three deep, in dirty old mackintoshes and caps, some rosy-faced, some haggard-eyed. Behind them rise the tiers of steps for seats. I am too late for a top back seat, up where photographs of fat cattle and prize stallions are hung; so I content myself with a narrow, lower ledge, with big boots close at my back.

The auctioneer arrives—young-middle-aged, with spectacles. He wears a tidy dark suit, with stiff white collar and cuffs, and a buttonhole of white heather. His young clerk, his cap all the time on his head, stands to his left, pen in hand, and balances his book on the slab in front of him.

"Coarse day," says a newcomer, sitting himself on my right. "Aye, coarse day," I answer in greeting.

"Soft day," says a newcomer, seating himself on my left. "Aye, soft day," I answer in greeting.

"MONDAYS SEEM ALWAYS" wet for the lamb sales!" someone remarks; and then we talk of the coming sale, of how the little black-faced lambs, with lots of wool, fetch less than the good half-bred ones. They go on to talk of the old days when the herds were driven down the roads—and how nice and convenient are the motor conveyances. Some lambs have come by train as far as from Wigtonshire and Ayrshire—not so many from Dumfriesshire, for their big markets are at Annan and Thornhill. Over seven thousand lambs there are today to be sold in two-hundred-and-odd lots.

The boarded gate, to the left under the great clock for indicating the weight of fat beasts, opens, and into the sawdusted ring rush twenty excited little sheep. The two ring-hand keep them moving round the circle with their sticks. The auctioneer hits the rail with the knobby end of an ash stick—and the sale opens.

"A guld mon," my companions consider the auctioneer, "and able." They are beginning now to understand all he says—not so easy at first when he came south a week or two ago, for he is a "foreigner" from Aberdeen! Some times they have "a leetle defectucy" amongst his twenties and thirties.

"Ten-and-a-half, ten-and-a-half, ten-and-a-half—Twelve-and-a-half, twelve-and-a-half,



PLUM BLOSSOMS: A Chinese Flower Painting of the Sung Period

twelve-and-six—" he shouts shrilly and fast. The first lot is knocked down for fifteen shillings each. The boarded gate to the right of the great weight-clock opens, and out rush the twenty excited little sheep—now the property of someone else. The auctioneer puts his hand on the shoulder of the lot owner who stands below him—a friendly gesture, we take it to be, to show he's done his best.

Another lot immediately arrives. They are sold for ten-and-threepence. A farmer in an orange tie refuses to let his, the next lot, go for fifteen-and-nine. They are run out—he will probably sell them later for a better price, privately.

Ah! Here is David's lot. David is the tallest and the best-looking of all the young farmers there. The young men all go in for sheep, seemingly; you'll find the older men in the fat-stock Mart.

He is ready, waiting under the auctioneer's box before his lot's turn. A fine figure he looks in his leggings—overalls, a good mackintosh coat, and with a sprig of white heather pinned forward over the peak of his cap.

Forty-four to the lot here! cries the auctioneer. "Looking their very worst this morning. Nice lambs off the hill. Wait till you see them in a bit of sunshine!"

The bidding commences at nine-and-six. The auctioneer jerks himself into his clothes, as if he were struggling into a sticky overcoat, every time the price rises. Fourteen-and-threepence it is now. He jerks his arms as if he wished to shoot his cuffs, which won't shoot. An energetic man—and he is going on at this pace till the sales are over at five o'clock this evening, without pause even for a bite of luncheon. Up, up goes the bidding. Sharp, sharp, sharp, he raps it out, his eyes here, his eyes there, gathering bids all round, jerking, and jerking, and jerking at every rise. At last he knocks them down at twenty-four-and-ninety—the best price yet.

I make my way out of the now stuffily crowded Mart. I find David and Alan and congratulate them. We look into Mart No. 2, where a white Ayrshire quye (heifer) is being auctioned. The pig sales at No. 3 have not yet begun.

David here bids me good-by. He wants to go round to see some wether lambs, so he arranges to pick me up on his way home at the end of the day.

V. E. C.

THE Sung period in Chinese art (960-1220) was characterized by liberation. The artist let himself be absorbed by the beauty and symbolism in nature. He contrived rare and subtle methods of portraying nature, not in its outward aspect; but rather in its large, full, rhythmic pattern as it exteriorized the spirit of man and helped to elevate it. Whether the artist devoted his attention to large comprehensive vistas, or to small gracious details, he applied the same intensity to the performance. The blossoming plum, full-blown, delicate, exquisite, could be as poetic and moving as distant mountain peaks enclined with clouds. Small things are merely diminutive images of the great. For the moment the artist finds that the entire universe dwells in the subject he creates.

"Plum Blossoms" reveals the branch bearing flowers. The branch is sturdy, supporting its tender burden of blossoms. The bird exults in the delicious environment as it rests upon a bough. The painter has visualized the subject naturally enough to show us the lines of growth of the tree, its thickness, and erratic line; the blossoms are shaped appropriately, although the artist has taken the liberty to enlarge them somewhat to accent the design. He has also dispersed them so that the spots of white will distribute evenly over the surface. The picture combines the qualities of a tastefully arranged pattern with a thoughtfully realized portrayal. There is a note of veneration in the Chinese flower paintings of this era; only deep devotion could achieve such loving and sensitive portrayal.

D. A.

Ethiopia

Aye, lift the sword that once in Pompey's hand
Carved from the south the granaries of Rome,
And let old Tiber, rolling in his sand,
Bear to the sea an even angrier foam.
Now is a darkness gathered on the deep,
And all the winds are hurrying to war;
The thrush of peace is silent in her sleep,
The lark of liberty will sing no more.
O Ethiopia, O lonely ground,
Where lies the lion of your freedom now?
The vultures gather with a greedy sound,
Alert and hungry on the empty bough.
Awake, you poets! Drowsy-headed throng—
If freedom dies, you will not sleep for long!

—ROBERT NATHAN, in The Atlantic for October.

Like the Opening Sentence of a Fairy-Tale

IT WAS dusk when we arrived at Les Avants, and the meadows whitened with narcissus had an unearthly radiance. . . . By daybreak we were out among them, barefoot because of the drenching dew, drunk with ecstasy as the early sun shot down among them, through the crystal texture of their petals, and revealed tall yellow globe-flowers, and a groundwork of forget-me-not, and deep blue centaurea with leaves of silver plush, invisible the night before.

The fragrance of the narcissus flowers filled our rooms at school for a week, and when they had been thrown away I came down one day to find an old market-woman from the town standing in the hall with a great basket full of lilies of the valley on her arm. Twenty centimes a bunch they were, and we emptied her basket on our way to lunch. It was marvellous to find her there in the dark hall, in her black dress and apron, and little black straw hat, dealing out the bunches of milk-white blossoms while their scent poured up the stairs and along the corridors.

Next week she came again, bringing wreaths of water forget-me-not that grew and sprouted and flamed into a skyey blue when you laid them in a dish of water. And meanwhile we had been to pick lilies for ourselves in the woods at the foot of the Saleve, at Bossey. In

among the nut bushes they grew, secretly, luxuriantly, drooping pearly white between the broad green blades of their leaves, and mingling their scent with the cool reek of moss and twig. On the road to Bossey there is a gateway with stone pillars and wrought-iron gates, guarding a mysterious fountain in a wide basin of stone. A screen of dark trees shows up the thin fine jet that, falling, scarcely troubles the smooth green water below. No house is to be seen, no garden beyond. A gateway and a fountain, like the opening sentence of a fairy-tale.

When the meadows were ready for mowing I walked with my Baptist friends down a long white road that stretched away to the Jura. Little wild pear trees and crab-apple trees bordered it here and there, and the meadow grass was full of moon daisies and buttercups, and the tall purple salvia that grows in England only in little local patches. . . . Suddenly I saw crimson sparks flashing on the surface of the grass and ran to see what they were. My friends laughed at me—had we no carnations in our English meadows?

In the autumn the meadows had pale drifts of colchicum, and the woods at Bossey little scented cypripediums, clustering where the lilies grew in spring.—VIOLET M. MACDONALD, in "Up the Attic Stairs." (London: Constable.)

Understanding Destroys Fear

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE world quite generally agrees that fear is one of the worst foes of mankind and one of the chief sources of confusion, limitation, and despair. Of late many medical men have published statements to the effect that disease is often the direct result of fear.

Speaking of applying the teaching of Christian Science to human problems of sickness and trouble, Mary Baker Eddy, author of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," writes on page 411, "Always begin your treatment by allaying the fear of patients." Thus when a Christian Science practitioner is called upon to help one who is ill or otherwise troubled, he remembers this simple rule and begins at once to apply it. His treatment being entirely mental he commences his work by turning his thought to God, filling his consciousness with confidence in divine Mind, Infinite Love.

The light of faith in good thus inspired replaces the darkness of faith in evil, which is fear, and so allays the fear of the patient. This glorious understanding of God as the one and only power, eternal, at hand, and of His law as ever operative, ever available, always irresistible, obliterates the false concept of any opposing power.

The following admonition in Isaiah is an aid to destroying fear and gaining reassurance (51:6): "Lift up your eyes to the heavens, and look upon the earth beneath: for the heavens shall vanish away like smoke, and the earth shall wax old like a garment, and they that dwell therein shall die in like manner." In II Corinthians (4:18) Paul advises us to "look not at the things which are seen, . . . for the things which are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal." To Paul's clear spiritual sense the reality of a finite sense of the heavens had indeed vanished "like smoke," to be replaced by the perfect, eternal, spiritual concept of reality.

With like spiritual growth our present limited, material concept of the earth will indeed "wax old like a garment"—be discarded like a worn-out coat—"and they that dwell therein," that is, all that is involved in the material concept of earth—mortality, disease, materiality, sorrow—"shall die," or be destroyed, "in like manner." As the Christian Science textbook says on pages 263 and 264, "The fading forms of matter, the mortal body and material earth, are the fleeting concepts of the human mind."

That statement of the nature of matter may seem difficult to grasp, yet even many phys-

cists now regard matter as a mental concept, as indicated by such statements as that to be found in Sir James Jeans's "The Mysterious Universe," where he says, "The universe . . . has become a mere mental concept." This refers, of course, to the so-called material universe.

Now all this is very encouraging and has a direct bearing on our problems, because, however serious the problem by which we are confronted may seem to be, it will seem less serious as it begins to appear less real. Thus as we strive for a concept of the universe as a glorious and harmonious reality, we shall find our problems growing less real and finally disappearing. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 187) Mrs. Eddy writes, "The primal facts of being are eternal; they are never extinguished in a night of discord."

Isaiah's first counsel is to be noted: "Lift up your eyes," that is, look up, lift thinking from matter's darkness to Spirit's light, from the sordid and unreal to the ideal and real, for this lifting is a condition precedent to seeing material sense vanish away. As thought is thus lifted to a spiritual concept of heaven and earth and man, to God as creator and governor of all reality, and as we claim oneness with God and hold to it, false, suffering, limiting beliefs will "vanish away like smoke," roll away out of human thought, and health, abundance, and goodness will take their place. This has been proved true by thousands of earnest students of Christian Science; and with each demonstrated step out of erroneous, material, sinful concepts into fuller spiritual understanding, some fear falls away.

Fear is darkness, and understanding brings the light that dispels it. Fear is weakness, and knowledge of God is strength. Advancing mentally to a clearer, closer apprehension of God and man's oneness with God, means leaving the unreality of fear for confidence and assurance and peace. And naturally, as fear is left behind, any seeming sick and sinful results of fear are also eliminated.

Fear vanishes with the material concepts which foster it; but Spirit and Spirit's universe, God and man, His image and likeness, and heaven, which is a harmonious state of consciousness—these remain, immutable, everlasting.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

SWANS

I ORDER my thoughts to keep pace with the morning;
I order my thoughts till they move at command.
I have been long in a world of star quiet.
The sun! The sun is flooding the land!

My self is not eager to leave the sweet quiet.
But I am awake and the day has begun.
White swans in a silent procession are moving
Across a round lake, a round lake in the sun.
Curving green shore is a circle that holds them.
White swans move on till they reach a green arc.
Slowly then turning, they make a new cross-
ing—
Dark unto daylight and daylight to dark.

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX

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North Carolina Cherokees Reject New Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRYSON CITY, N. C.—By a decisive vote the Eastern Cherokees of North Carolina have registered their preference for the form of government established for them 90 years ago by their good friend Col. William H. Thomas.

A new constitution, offered them by the Indian Bureau in pursuance of the expected procedure under the Wheeler-Howard Act, was rejected by a majority of 102 votes, out of 866 votes cast at an election called for that purpose. This was the first charter election to be held among those tribes voting for inclusion in the Wheeler-Howard Act.

During the year in which all the tribes were called upon to decide whether they wished to be included under the provisions of the Wheeler-Howard Act, called the "reorganization" act, the Eastern Cherokees voted overwhelmingly in favor of such inclusion. They apparently considered that this would not affect their long-established tribal government. In fact, the new scheme seemed to some extent modeled upon their status. Their lands were held tribally and the Eastern Cherokee Band, incorporated in 1889 under the laws of the state, had handled the business of the group.

When this summer an entirely new constitution was presented for their consideration, tribal feeling swayed strongly in the other direction. This feeling was accentuated by changes which have been taking place in their school system. The boarding school, at which from 300 to 500 of their children have been trained for some generations past, is being transformed into a day school, and the course of study so modified that it no longer conforms to that of the public schools.

Many of the eastern Cherokees have had high-school and college training, and they wish the same opportunities open to their children. They have held meetings of indignation against the substitution of Indian language, music and dancing as high-school subjects instead of courses which would be acceptable for college entrance requirements, culminating this spring in a school strike of considerable proportions.

Resentment against these school changes and the attempt to change their traditional form of tribal government has been strong. The election took place in the seven different districts—these also established by Colonel Thomas nearly a century ago—with many dramatic incidents, due to the insistence of the "people's party" upon having present at each polling place a judge and marker chosen by themselves, to observe the conduct of the election by the judges chosen by the Indian Agency. They also urged a secret ballot, whereas the federal authorities insisted upon open voting. With these handicaps, those who wished to retain the traditional government of the band were decidedly in the majority.

Lamar Law School Adds Degree of J. D.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ATLANTA, Ga.—With the addition this term of the J. D.—"juris doctor" degree—the Lamar School of Law at Emory University in Atlanta becomes one of the few law schools in America to confer this degree.

The requirements for obtaining this degree as explained by Dean Charles J. Hilkey, dean of the Lamar School, are as follows: A student must receive from an approved college or university at least one year before completing his law course, and while in the law school a scholastic record of a high standard.

"The J. D. degree," said Dr. Hilkey, "is added for the purpose of recognizing a higher character of work and more thorough preparation for the practice of law. It is possible for us to offer it at Emory because of the five full-time members of our law faculty now hold the J. S. D., or Doctor of Juridical Science, degree, which is the highest degree attainable in the field of legal scholarship."

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

York Conference on Port Development. Nearly \$100,000,000 in profitable trade with Italy is jeopardized, said a message from the conference.

Washington: Senator Norris, commenting on the neutrality decrees, today said: "You can't compare commercial transactions with the loss of human lives."

Canada—Election Candidates Set Record

OTTAWA (P)—The biggest field of candidates ever to seek election to the House of Commons, 891, filled the election lists yesterday with nominations formally closed throughout Canada.

The Dominion-wide appeal of two new parties—Reconstruction and Co-operative Commonwealth Federation—and a bid by the Social Credit Party in the West, were responsible for the unprecedented total.

The greatest previous number of candidates to seek office in the general elections was in 1921, when the field totaled 644.

Japan—Air Line Parallels China's Coast

TAIPEI, Formosa.—The first plane in Japan's new commercial air service with Formosa arrived here late today, according to the Associated Press. The 900-mile, over-water course was covered in slightly less than 10 hours. One stop was made at Naha in the Loochoo Islands, about noon.

Japan thus extends its air network parallel to the coast of China, faced with Chinese refusal to permit Japanese planes over its territory. Formosa is not far from Canton, South China, where the Pan American transpacific service is still hoping to establish a terminal. Should the Chinese relent, and make Canton an open port for air lines, the two networks might join here.

Inheritance Tax—Assigned to Relief

HARRISBURG, Penna.—An inheritance tax was directly converted into relief funds by new-dealer state officials, the Associated Press reports. The final installment of the tax from the estate of John T. Dorrance amounted to \$2,814,000 and will be handed over to the relief administration.

Telescope—Annealing of Disc Completed

CORNING, N. Y. (P)—An 86 inch glass disc for a telescope at the University of Michigan was removed today from the annealing oven, and the work of finishing and cleaning the "eye" started at the Corning Glass Works. It had been poured on April 3, 1934.

Two other "eyes" approximately 18 and 22 inches in diameter, will act as auxiliaries to the 86-inch main mirror, which will be ground and polished in the West. These also were molded at the Corning Works. Glass works officials said they believed the disc was perfect.

Guam—Temperate and 'Happy' Year Reported

WASHINGTON (P)—The people of Guam have set something of a record for sobriety, in a "happy and successful year."

Making his annual report today, Capt. George A. Alexander, Naval Governor of the island, says that only one member of the 19,455 population was arrested for drunkenness.

Milk—Truce Concluded in Chicago Strike

CHICAGO (P)—Milk flowed freely into Chicago today for the first time in the week-long strike, as Illinois farmers voted on Gov. Henry Horner's plan for a 30-day truce.

In Illinois, sheriffs of six milk shed counties reported strike violence ceased suddenly after three attempts—two by fire and one by dynamite—to cripple rail lines carrying milk into the city.

The truce was ignored, however, in Wisconsin. Roving picket bands dumped milk from three trucks at East Delavan, near Elkhorn, and a farmer was arrested on an assault and battery charge.

The farmer-strikers gathered at county courthouses to decide whether the truce would hold for 30 days or only for the present.

Ultra-Short Waves Provide New Radiocasting Prospects

American radiocasting may have a new "home" in the ether in the not too distant future. Present signs lead informed observers to believe that ultimately a large portion of radiocasting in the United States may be conducted in the ultra shortwaves as the new home.

A number of American radiocasters have taken on ultra short-wave radiocasting in addition to their regular medium-wave transmitters. There are less than a dozen operating in the band between 4.5 and 10 meters. The list is as follows: In operation, WNAC and WBZ, Boston; WBBB, Buffalo; KXW, Philadelphia; coming on the air, KDKA, Pittsburgh; preliminary stages, WCAU, Philadelphia.

These ultra shortwave stations are being erected by the same medium-wave radiocasters who, in many cases, pioneered regular radiocasting 15 years ago. Transmitters on ultra shortwaves is an outgrowth of the experimenting of radio amateurs, who were pioneers of most of the wavelengths below 200 meters.

Back to 1925

To get at the reason for this current interest in ultra shortwaves it is necessary to go back to 1925. From the World War onward the amateur bands at 160, 80, 40 and 20 meters had become so crowded that many radio amateurs despaired of conducting traffic over these channels and began in 1925 to explore some of the unopened "ham" bands, among them five meters.

These five-meter experiments continued desultorily until 1931 when practical circuits were eventually worked out. The results that were achieved began to filter through "handmade" when the peculiar, though excellent, properties of five meters were discovered. Amateurs found that with low power and simple apparatus they could contact near-by "hams" with ease. Investigation revealed also that these waves traveled on a "line of sight" basis so that their transmission paths were about 25 miles long and reception generally good.

This knowledge began to filter into trade channels through "ham" gossip. Soon a number of emergency services such as fire, police, aviation, geophysicists, radiocasters and others discovered that ultra shortwaves had definite advantages for them.

Pioneer Stations
Pioneer of the two ultra short-wave stations in Boston is the Yankee Network whose WIXAY has been operating for over six months. According to Irving C. Robinson, chief engineer of the Yankee Network, experiment to date has convinced him that "there are very definite possibilities for ultra shortwaves in local radiocasting."

Mr. Robinson does not expect that radiocasters will parade to the ultra shortwaves since the "duplication" expense would be enormous in transferring a lot of medium wave stations to ultra short waves.

The technical problems that remain to be solved in ultra short-wave transmission for radiocasting purposes leave the Yankee Network's interest in them still "purely academic," however. Among other things Mr. Robinson believes that the quality of ultra shortwaves is

not at present to be compared with medium waves. Circuits for voice and music transmission have not yet been developed to the point where genuinely good fidelity may be expected.

There would probably be a good deal of disagreement among radio engineers over Mr. Robinson's opinion on quality and circuits. It is known that circuits have been designed which would give quality far superior to present radiocasting since down in the ultra shortwave band there is room for a much wider path of frequencies.

Problem of Tubes

Among the problems which ultra shortwave radiocasters have bucked is the problem of transmission tubes but Mr. Robinson has found tubes with the necessary wave propagation and long life features. As yet Mr. Robinson states that he has not tested other than long transmission paths. The signal of WIXAY is checked several times an hour constantly by Dr. Greenleaf W. Pickard at his Seabrook, N. H., laboratory.

Mr. Robinson advised several pre-conceptions of ultra short-wave transmission. Despite the talk of the low power required for them, he believes that the same amount of power is required for a good signal as on broadcast channels. This is due, Mr. Robinson states, to the difference between radiocast and "ham" standards. "Hams" are content, he said, with a "usable" signal far less than radiocasters require. Attenuation, or the decrease in signal strength due to distance, is about the same on ultra shortwaves as in medium waves. Mr. Robinson has found in regard to the interference areas, he believes that at the power required on ultra shorts for a good signal, stations may be placed on the same wavelengths at about a minimum of 225 miles, or about the distance between Boston and New York City.

The ultra short-wave transmitter of WBZ is located in the studios of the station at a Boston hotel and is the "pet" of WBZ's chief engineer, Joseph Beaudino. The antenna projects above the hotel's sign about 16 stories above the street and the lead-in comes down through a concentric transmission line, down the elevator shaft to the fifth floor.

The reception area of the WBZ ultra-short station is about 25 miles according to Mr. Beaudino. Since most of his reception mail and telephone calls have been from amateurs Mr. Beaudino is planning to cultivate their interest definitely. While the present transmitter receives its programs from WBZ Mr. Beaudino hopes to put on talks and tests in which he will invite amateurs to report. He hopes thus to create amateur enthusiasm for ultra shorts after which it may spread to regular radio listeners through "ham" channels.

[A Monday short-wave column]

Free Markets Given In British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
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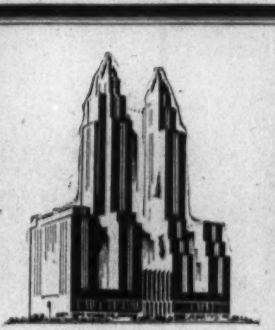
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official regulations, has been definitely established as a result of developments in British Columbia. When the board administering the interior fruit industry of this province refused to grant a license to do business to a legitimate shipping company, the Provincial Government made emphatic protest. While it could not control the board, which is an agency of the Federal Government, it voiced strong objection to the federal authorities through the Federal Marketing Board in Ottawa.

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Hotels, Resorts and Travel

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Schools—Colleges
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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Airplanes in School—Hooray!

Why English and Physics Are Counted 'Real' at Haaren

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BUILD a course of study around an industry is one way of teaching mechanics to students to learning. So, at least, Haaren High School of New York City has proved—witness its aviation course.

Teach algebra, geometry, history and science around as captivates an industry as aircraft; and learning problems for students who resisted these subjects in academic courses will vanish. The aviation course at Haaren is a halfway meeting place between student abilities and secondary school requirements of the board of education.

"We wanted to give these boys, who are especially apt with their hands, what they wanted," said Philip J. Pinkus, teacher in charge of the aviation annex of Haaren High School, "and yet teach them the things we considered of value."

History Needed

Accordingly, a course of study was evolved which included classes in theory as well as shop. Woodwork and metalwork were placed side by side with algebra and geometry; engines and rigging beside physics. In order to understand aviation, it was pointed out, a knowledge of history was necessary. Theory and practice were fused through their inter-application, with aviation as the motivating force.

To students this meant a new excuse for learning. To the teachers it meant breaking new ground without conceding an inch on educational standards.

Haaren virtually pioneered in introducing aviation into the New York high school system. There was no tradition to follow. Its faculty members wrote their own textbooks in aviation science, mathematics, mechanical drawing and history, which were stenciled, mimeographed, bound in book form and distributed to the students.

They drew up a series of job sheets for the shopwork with corresponding instruction in theory. They assembled every piece of equipment through personal effort because there were no funds for such an experiment.

Practical Applications

Abstract concepts took on a new significance when they were applied to aviation. The boys no longer struggled with that bugbear of physics problems, the parallelogram of forces, but grasped its meaning through the lift, drag,

thrust and gravity on an airplane. In geometry it was no longer finding the side of a right triangle, but computing the gap between two wing sections. The principle of the lever was illustrated by the lift on the airplane wing balanced by the force on the tail.

Charting airplane courses was a new way of studying triangulation. The amount of paying cargo an airplane could carry afforded practice in proportion. From his study of the tachometer a student deduced Faraday's law. He learned why an airplane stayed up and why a dirigible is painted silver. What ordinarily would have been taught him as "heat" in an academic course in physics reached him as "fuels" in an airplane.

History was given to him in the realistic terms of his grasp with emphasis on the progress of the machine. Economic, social and cultural aspects of history became comprehensible as the effects of the machine on living conditions were pointed out. The deficiency of Leonardo da Vinci's glider was significant of the period's limited scientific and mechanical knowledge, it was shown.

What the Lillenthal glider did for communication, what effects the Lindbergh flight had on transatlantic flying were made focal points around which historical background was sketched. History became a study of the evolution of "human convenience." In other words, how man came to be as comfortable as he is today. And the subject proved vividly realistic to the boys.

Clear Use of English Sought

While the English class did not limit itself to the aviation theme, enthusiasm brought out accurate, technically careful expositions on rigging a plane, "doping" material, descriptions of a take-off or work "on the line." Business administration was a study in the commercial management of an airport.

The course accomplishes its double purpose. It prepares students for college or for the trades. They take Regents' examinations along with their academic fellow-students, or if shopwork has determined them best fitted as skilled carpenters and auto mechanics, they still have their thorough grounding in English, history, mathematics and the sciences.

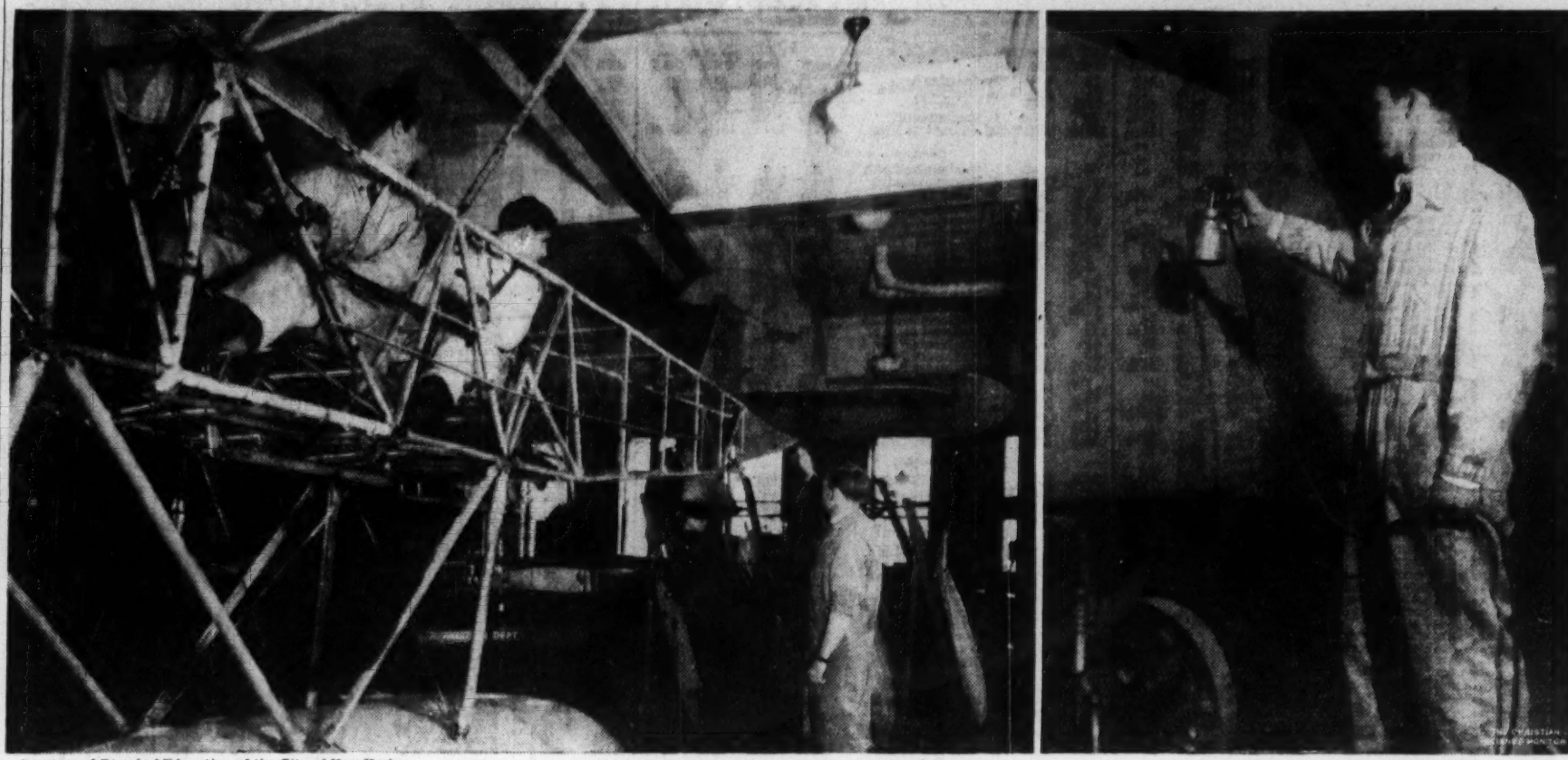
Aviation shop gives the boys opportunities during the four years to develop skills in woodwork, sheet metalwork, gas and electric engine mechanics and rigging. It is an exploratory route for disclosing their mechanical aptitudes.

There are three complete Consolidated PT-1 airplanes, a Curtiss-Hawk plane, 50 airplane engines, automobile engines, a wind tunnel for testing motors, propellers, landing gear, wings, etc., which the boys can take apart and reassemble.

Making Accurate Models

In the workshop making a wing-section and airplane models employs a boy at laying out a profile to scale, sandpapering, planing, drilling, cutting and sawing wood. He learns how to handle tools in the sheet metal shop. Dismantling motors and correcting trouble put his mechanical sense on the alert.

An attractive feature of the course especially appealing to the boys is working in a real airport. Seniors doing outstanding work alternate weekly classroom attendance with practice at the Naval Reservation Base at Floyd Bennett Field, Flushing, Roosevelt, North



Courtesy of Board of Education of the City of New York

Beach and Holmes airports. There they are stationed in the runway, prepare planes for taking off, refuel planes and get the ships safely from apron to hangar. There is no flying in the course.

During the five years of the course's existence, a mere enrollment of 40 has swelled to the restricted registration of 2000 students, with many clamoring at the gates for entrance.

Reclaimed Material

"We have not only reclaimed a great deal of material that the elementary schools thought lost," said Mr. Pinkus discussing many problems that reached his annex after trial at academic, commercial and vocational high schools, "but daily see evidence of good citizenship." The lunchroom benches and counters, the engine stands in the workshops, the partitions in the play-

grounds were constructed voluntarily by the boys after school hours. When the City Department of Sanitation dumped its old trucks, a squad of boys went to the heap and extricated the motors for classroom inspection.

Inspired by the success of Haaren's aviation course, three other city high schools are investigating the possibilities of organizing their courses about an industry, according to Mr. Pinkus.

BEATRICE STERN

Building a High School Course for Boys Around an Industry Is an Experiment That Has Proved So Successful at Haaren High School, New York City, That Three Other High Schools in the City Are Studying Haaren's Methods. The Practice Was So New That Teachers Had to Write Their Own Textbooks, but the Academic Subjects Have Come Alive to Boys Who Love Airplanes and Have Seen Little Use for School. Left—A Seaplane, Showing the Fuselage Construction, With Students in the Relative Positions of Pilots. This Is a Lesson in Rigging Flippers. Right—A Student Sprays Dope on the Wing Fabric. This Tightens the Fabric and Makes It Nonporous, Thus Reducing Friction When the Plane Is in Flight.

New Frontiers for Youth

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

IN SENDING to your chairman the "home-town" description that follows, Mr. H. H. F. of, shall we say, "Blanktown," Massachusetts, writes:

Mr. Henry Canby once suggested that I write a book about my home town. I am enclosing an article which hints that there may be some value in existence, mine included. When I returned home after graduating from college last year, I found the change that greeted me here was so startling to me that I thought it should prove interesting to many.

Blanktown Looks Ahead

Baccalaureate sermons and commencement addresses had emphasized change. "Youth faces a changing world." "We are fortunate to be alive in civilization's greatest transition period." It didn't sink in much; it seemed trite—until I discovered it for myself in my own home town.

Historic Blanktown! Her handful of citizens had gathered in the blockhouse to deal with the French and Indians. Her sturdy manhood had borne its honorable part in the War for American Independence. She had grown proportionately as the nation had grown during the first half of the nineteenth century and had become a town of small manufactures surrounded by agricultural regions. As a monument to her part in the building of the West arose Blanktown, Ohio, with a similarity of old family names and plan of village green. During the war between the states her sons had gone forth, with their hearts on their sleeves, to right a great humanitarian wrong. After the conflict Blanktown had grown to resemble a small city. Her industries came under the control of one or two large corporations. She became the typical New England boom and booster town of our own postwar period. In short, she had always typified some great part of America, had always reflected the great movements and changes in American life.

And now Blanktown was changing. Was it presumptuous to believe that the changes might represent a far-reaching trend toward America's new civilization?

Blanktown's industrial life was thrown into apparent chaos a few weeks ago when the United States Supreme Court upset the NRA. But there is a current beneath the surface calm and steady enough to belie the superficiality of the outward eddies. One man, whose business has long been taking the worst of the bumps, said to me, "Business isn't everything, I've learned. I have a wife who has been by my side for 35 years and we're as happy today as the day we were married."

I remember from the years 1928 and 1929 a huge "Boost Blanktown" campaign which the Chamber of Commerce sponsored. Giant billboards were erected on all roads near the outskirts of the town which exhorted "Make Blanktown Bigger."

As the demand for human brawn decreases, young men and women realize the necessity of better mental training. As the number of robots increases, the number of men who must avoid the tasks the machine can do increases. No intelligent youth wants to compete with iron fingers and arms of steel. There is only one escape—trained intelligence. Our young people rightly recognize

that only education can dispel the specter of the robot.

Unemployment doles in England, relief payments and relief work in the United States and other methods of relieving social unrest consequent upon unemployment in recent years are all too familiar. College graduates, it is true, have been included in the long lines that have beset the employment offices. Employment officers of colleges and universities testify, however, that the average college graduate who cannot find work believes that the remedy for his plight will be found in more education, just as there are those who contend that the cure for the evils of democracy is more democracy.

The United States has in her colleges emphasized the importance of cultural education. She will continue to do so. Literature, the arts and sciences, languages, mathematics and the social sciences cannot safely be neglected by those who appreciate the demands of citizenship and the opportunities of leisure. More and more, however, boys and girls who enter college are entering with a definite goal of later service to society. They want as good a foundation as they can obtain of cultural and basic subjects. They also want preparation that will enable them to do something that the world wants done.

Vocational and educational advisers in higher institution of learning are in demand. College boys and girls now ask for facts about opportunities and requirements in aviation and agriculture, in advertising and accounting, in journalism, teaching, engineering, social work and other vocations. In the traditional college the course is often given a slant toward newspaper writing, business, specialized graduate work or other professional serv-

ice to society after the lower division work ends.

Unquestionably the plight of the college graduate without work and without training in any profession or other vocation has been a challenge to those who have expected of the college more than it can rightly give to give training for one's vocation in life.

Would you avoid the competition of the robot? Get an education! Would you learn to produce as well as to consume? Add to your general education proficiency in some special field of endeavor! Would you find a field that is not likely to be invaded by the mechanical man? Consult the vocational counselor!

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Consulting Your Counselor

Vocational Guidance Plus Education Needed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE substitution of turnstiles for ticket takers in the New York subway some years ago is said to have reduced the number of people employed in handling the entrance of passengers from 1500 to 471. Time studies in a Detroit factory made possible better results with 170 inspectors than had been possible previously with 270. Automatic machinery has revolutionized the glass industry, increasing production to 41 times that by the old hand processes. Monster engines fed with fuel by automatic stokers haul 100 loaded freight cars more easily than pygmy engines of the past hauled 50 and with less man power. Devices for transporting materials in factories have made obsolete the man with the wheelbarrow, as steam shovels have all but eliminated the pick and shovel man in excavating.

Is it any wonder that every college and university is deluged with appeals from youth who want to go to college even though they must work their way, sacrificing those things that have brought upon the college the epithet, "Country Club"? Is it surprising that applicants for FERA (now N. Y. A.) work often number two to four times the 12 per cent of enrollment that may be given employment at 30 cents an hour?

As the demand for human brawn decreases, young men and women realize the necessity of better mental training. As the number of robots increases, the number of men who must avoid the tasks the machine can do increases. No intelligent youth wants to compete with iron fingers and arms of steel. There is only one escape—trained intelligence. Our young people rightly recognize

in terms of great wealth is about shattered. Yet a neighbor of mine, steadily employed as a skilled workman, confessed that he'd like to educate his son in the college of hard knocks where he could get the only education worth having—the knowledge of "how to make five dollars out of one."

When I walk from my home to Main Street I pass two playgrounds, a community music center, a lecture hall and a headquarters for art enthusiasts, none of which I passed as a boy traversing the same route. We may not have the unity of a village life that our Blanktown fathers enjoyed in the days of general stores and cracker-box philosophy but we are creating a real community life, broad in scope, which roots itself deeper every year.

Everyone His Share

A man who hasn't worked steadily for two years didn't appear gloomy about it when I talked to him. "I never knew there was so much to do until I was out of work." He admitted he'd like to be back on the job but thought that three or four days a week would satisfy him as well as help out "the next fellow." Our relief administrator expressed a pretty generally held notion when he said, "I try to give everyone his share and a second chance. That's all I want."

These expressions seemed to me to indicate a fundamental change in Blanktown's industrial setup—a change in the human attitude. Most of the men I've talked to want only security and they realize there is a social obligation that goes with having it. The ideal of success measured

the old Greek ideal of "a beautiful mind in a beautiful body" is only the more golden for its age. I think I can see a return to it in Blanktown today—a return that is not yet a conscious awakening. Our recreational centers grow every year, and grow more popular. Our Swimming pool, famous for its beauty, as well as for its utility, draws poetic raptures from prosaic individuals, both orally and in the columns of our newspaper. Recreation in Blanktown is now a matter of universal civic pride. Our annual art exhibition, which dates from the depression, had its largest attendance, as well as its largest display, this year. A young minister, who is doing his part toward the town's mental inspiration, told me, "We are planning study groups on literature and social problems, and also a great many more musical evenings."

School affairs in Blanktown are undergoing a furious upset. School committee and principal alike are heeded being attacked for failure to maintain excellence. Today two great movements are evident in our local churches; the one toward liberalism; the other toward union. On a church tour of our town I heard three sermons on the social aspects of our times to one on pure dogma. The union services, participated in by nearly all the Protestant churches, were held again this summer. The swapping of pulpits by ministers of different denominations has become a fixed habit. Ministers and priests are constantly taking a more active part in promoting Blanktown's social institutions. My observations convince me that Blanktown is under

going an elemental change. We arrived at the stage of lamentation of our lack and loss. The library is sort of a pity, a college friend admitted. A newcomer told me, "I sorely lament that our town hasn't a real bookstore." This much is surely the knowledge of "how to make five dollars out of one."

Does this change in Blanktown forecast a coming American culture, a striving toward "New Frontiers?" Or am I a youth with rose spectacles on?

(Mr.) H. H. F.

The Editor welcomes contributions to the Round Table, in the form of either letters or articles. The material submitted should be of special interest to youth between the ages of 15-25.

Radio Welcomed

In Australian Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

Since broadcasting was introduced into South Australian schools nearly three years ago, more than 120 of the Government institutions have been equipped with receiving sets. The director, William J. Adey, is most enthusiastic over the important part wireless is playing in lessons. Reports from all parts show that great interest is being taken in the broadcasts, more particularly by the children in remote areas.

Fifteen selected teachers broadcast daily for 15 minutes, four days a week, addresses on English, French, German, geography, history, science, music and elocution. Mr. Adey explains that this syllabus is not designed to conform to the curriculum but to deal with subjects outside of it and thus to widen the area of knowledge. The subjects include records of current views and speeches by notable men, with occasional addresses by the King.

The wireless sets are installed in the schools by parents' committees whose funds are subsidized by the department. Reports sent to the Director of Education show that many parents listen in at home and then question the children on the subjects when they return from school. Even from the most distant parts of the State come reports that the reception is good and it is also emphasized that the lectures are opening up new avenues of thought and inquiry among the children.

Here are three typical instances. From Belinta, right away in the center of the continent, comes this message—"One pleasing result is the desire of the children to read 'Treasure Island' and 'David Copperfield' which were dealt with in the broadcasts." In the hills district "we have listened to every broadcast since the opening," and from the mid-north—"Our students have wireless notebooks in which they make rough impressions of the lessons on which they are questioned later by the teacher."

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When I walk from my home to Main Street I pass two playgrounds, a community music center, a lecture hall and a headquarters for art enthusiasts, none of which I passed as a boy traversing the same route. We may not have the unity of a village life that our Blanktown fathers enjoyed in the days of general stores and cracker-box philosophy but we are creating a real community life, broad in scope, which roots itself deeper every year.

Everyone His Share

A man who hasn't worked steadily for two years didn't appear gloomy about it when I talked to him. "I never knew there was so much to do until I was out of work." He admitted he'd like to be back on the job but thought that three or four days a week would satisfy him as well as help out "the next fellow." Our relief administrator expressed a pretty generally held notion when he said, "I try to give everyone his share and a second chance. That's all I want."

These expressions seemed to me to indicate a fundamental change in Blanktown's industrial setup—a change in the human attitude. Most of the men I've talked to want only security and they realize there is a social obligation that goes with having it. The ideal of success measured

the old Greek ideal of "a beautiful mind in a beautiful body" is only the more golden for its age. I think I can see a return to it in Blanktown today—a return that is not yet a conscious awakening. Our recreational centers grow every year, and grow more popular. Our Swimming pool, famous for its beauty, as well as for its utility, draws poetic raptures from prosaic individuals, both orally and in the columns of our newspaper. Recreation in Blanktown is now a matter of universal civic pride. Our annual art exhibition, which dates from the depression, had its largest attendance, as well as its largest display, this year. A young minister, who is doing his part toward the town's mental inspiration, told me, "We are planning study groups on literature and social problems, and also a great many more musical evenings."

School affairs in Blanktown are undergoing a furious upset. School committee and principal alike are heeded being attacked for failure to maintain excellence. Today two great movements are evident in our local churches; the one toward liberalism; the other toward union. On a church tour of our town I heard three sermons on the social aspects of our times to one on pure dogma. The union services, participated in by nearly all the Protestant churches, were held again this summer. The swapping of pulpits by ministers of different denominations has become a fixed habit. Ministers and priests are constantly taking a more active part in promoting Blanktown's social institutions. My observations convince me that Blanktown is under

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Planning Your College Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HIGH school graduates who plan to go to college always ask about the cost, generally inquire about opportunities for self-help, and sometimes ask for assistance in finding a suitable room.

Freshmen face a critical period immediately on arrival at the college campus. Unless there is a requirement that freshmen live in dormitories under faculty supervision, a good quiet room for study and sleep must be selected. Talkative landladies, singing daughters, crying infants, and roaring radios are contributing causes of many college failures.

Invitations to join a Greek-letter social fraternity and to "move right into the house" will come even before the bewildered freshman knows what the habits, tastes and attitudes of a given chapter group are. Sometimes the freshman joins and discovers the cost afterward. Every college freshman should ask for an itemized statement of college costs, fraternity charges, dormitory costs and other expenses. He is entitled to a bill of particulars so that he can budget his money as well as his time.

Colleges and universities exist not for the promotion of scholarship alone but for the development of resourceful, cultured, and socialized people. State universities receive tax money on the assumption that they will turn out better citizens. The right kind of group life results in growth of character and personality. Living with the best of the student's attitudes and interests. There are today sharp differences of opinion as to whether the group life of the college dormitory or the college fraternity house is most desirable.

Scholastic Average

My answer is that life in either may be good or bad. It depends in each case on facts that can best be obtained from personal inquiry on each campus. I have seen good dormitories and bad dormitories, good fraternity chapter houses and bad fraternity chapter houses. The dean of men or the dean of the college you plan to enter may be reluctant to praise or condemn a given fraternity group. Ask him for the scholastic average of a given fraternity as compared with the all-student average and the dormitory average. This will tell much as to whether a given chapter house is a "laboratory of democracy" and a center of thought and culture or a "costly country club."

One of the most significant influences which a college can provide for the development of right concepts and high ideals is a well regulated residence hall for women.

In some college dormitories, faculty members act as "residence advisers." Meals are planned by trained dietitians. Buildings are of fireproof construction. A social and intellectual program is provided for all residents. There are no monthly dues and initiation fees as in fraternities.

Value of Group Life

Group life in either dormitory or fraternity house may result in a finer appreciation of human relationships that will be worth quite as much as the subject matter of the textbooks studied. The two should go together. Without scholastic success, other values shrink or fade away. Without the power to work with people, to accept the give-and-take attitude social demands, there may be no opportunity to make use of what is gained from books.

Avoid hasty promises to college friends who urge you to make hasty decisions as to where you will live, what organizations you will join, and what group of friends you will choose for your college intimates. Make your own choices! Get all the facts! Don't try to be a campus leader during the first semester! Remember that the first six weeks on the campus may determine your scholastic success or failure. Whether you live with a refined private family, have a room in a dormitory, or occupy a fraternity house is more important than you now realize. Keep this article and re-read it at the end of your freshman year.

H. E. S.

Do you know that 500 kinds of birds live in New York City?



If the bird lover knows where to look, he can find within the boundaries of New York City as many birds as he can find in the fields and woods. The article, "Feathered New Yorkers," tells where to look—and what you will find. Just one of the unique and different stories in the November issue of

Nature Magazine

Brings You Close to the Great Outdoors

As accurate as an encyclopedia, as interesting as a story book, is every issue of Nature Magazine. A single number may include such variety as the bears of Australia, the birds of the Arctic tundra, the flowers of the tropical marshes, the insects of the Dakota plains. Besides a 16-page color reproduction section in each issue, there are many marvelous photographs and beautiful drawings and paintings of nature subjects. Special stories for the younger readers. For photographers a special department of helps and hints. New marvels, new knowledge, monthly.

Special Offer—5 Issues for \$1

Write to your home the next five issues of this delightful and educational magazine at the special offer to readers of the Monitor. (Regular subscription price is \$2 a year.) See if you do not fall in love with it so that you will want every issue thereafter—no need to read or re-read for later reference. Begin with the November issue. Send your dollar now.

AMERICAN NATURE ASSOCIATION
1214 Sixteenth Street N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Please send Nature Magazine to the address below for five months, beginning with the current issue. I enclose \$1.00 (check or add \$1.00 to your bill). No extra charge for Canadian postage.

Name _____
Address _____

Schools—Colleges
Home StudyParents—Teachers
Students

Where Engines and Wings Energize 'Math' and History

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Airplanes in School—Hooray!

Why English and Physics Are Counted 'Real' at Haaren

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BUILD a course of study around an industry is one way of teaching mechanics to students to learning. So, at least, Haaren High School of New York City has proved—witness its aviation course.

Teach algebra, geometry, history and science around as captivates an industry as aircraft; and learning problems for students who resisted these subjects in academic courses will vanish. The aviation course at Haaren is a halfway meeting place between student abilities and secondary school requirements of the board of education.

"We wanted to give these boys, who are especially apt with their hands, what they wanted," said Philip J. Pinkus, teacher in charge of the aviation annex of Haaren High School, "and yet teach them the things we considered of value."

History Needed

Accordingly, a

Plans Under Way For Overhauling Stock Exchange

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—The exchange mechanism of the New York Stock Exchange is being gradually overhauled.

Members of the Exchange studied today details of the job submitted by Charles R. Gay, president.

Attention in Wall Street focused primarily on three phases of President Gay's report: the concentration of the bulk of operating responsibility in the hands of Dean K. Worcester, executive vice-president since last May, the functioning of a "service station" for brokers and the

By observers close to the scene it is said that under Mr. Worcester's supervision a substantial amount of exchange readjustment is to be done. They point out that during the boom years various departments sprung up to fill pressing needs that some of

Subsequently, the Stock Exchange administration became preoccupied with securities and exchange legislation, and had to postpone the task of internal reorganization. Now that the exchange has

Specifically, the operation of a "service station" for exchange members is an effort to make readily available to brokers technical infor-

On the spending study on customers' men, the exchange president did not commit himself other than to say, "Many months of effort have been devoted to this study, and it is believed that the report will meet with general approval."

Long a point of controversy in Wall Street, it is expected that the forthcoming report will rule definitely on the status of customers' men, drawing rigid lines concerning qualifications, salaries and methods of operation.

golf course was at one time a factor in procuring many men their jobs, it is understood that the committee studying the customers' men problem has plumped for financial education of candidates.

Money Markets			
New York Quotations			
	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. ago
Call loans			
Stock Exch	1/4%	1/2%	1%
Curb Exch.			
renewal rate	3/4%	1 1/2%	1 1/4%
Com paper	3/4%	1 1/4%	1 1/4%
Bar silver	83 3/4c	83 1/2c	77c

Time loans—			
60-90 days	¾ @ 1	¾ @ 1	¾ @ 1
4-6 months	¾ @ 1	¾ @ 1	¾ @ 1
Bankers Acceptance Market			
60-90 days	¾	¾ @ ¾	¾ @ ¾
4 months	¾	¾ @ ¾	¾ @ ¾
5-6 months	¾	¾ @ ¾	1 ¼ @ 1

London Quotations			
Short bills	$\frac{1}{16}$ @ $\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$ @ $\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$ @ $\frac{1}{16}$
3 mos bills	$\frac{1}{16}$ @ $\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$ @ $\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$
Bar silver	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	30 $\frac{1}{16}$ d
Bar gold	141s 10d	142s	145s 3d

Boston Quotations			
Call money	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
Com paper	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 2	2 @ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Time money	3	3	3

Atlanta	2%	Bucharest	4½%
Boston	2	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	2½
Cleveland	1½	Helsingfors	4
Dallas	2	Lisbon	2
Kansas City	2	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	6

Minneapolis	2	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	3½
Richmond	2	Paris	3
San Francisco	2	Prague	3½
St. Louis	2	Riga	5½
Athens	7	Rome	5
Amsterdam	6	Sofia	7
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Berne	2½	Tokyo	2.65
Bombay	3½	Warsaw	5

Brussels 2½% Vienna 4

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe		
	12.15 p. m.		
	Today	Last	Prev. Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	\$4.89¾	\$4.89¾	\$8.2397
Cables	4.90	4.89½	8.2397

France—franc	.0659	.0659	.0663
Belgium—belga	.1688	.1688	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.3255	.3255	.3267
Italy—lara	.0815	.0815	.0891
Germany—mark	.4023	.4018	.4033
Holland—florin	.8756	.8757	.8806
Sweden—krona	.2529	.2524	.4537
Norway—krone	.2464	.2460	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2189	.2186	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1366	.1365	.3267

Greece—drachma	.0094 ½	.0094 ½	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1888	.1888	.2382
Cs'ch'via—crown	.0414	.0414	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0228	.0228	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.2970	.2970	.2961
Poland—sloty	.1887	.1887	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0446 ½	.0446 ½	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0088	.0088	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0229	.0229	.0298

South America

Argentina—peso	3268	3265	7187
Brazil—milreis	0590	0620	2023
Chile—peso	0500	0500	2060
Peru—sol	2387	2387	4740
Uruguay—peso	8079	8076	17510
Far East			
Japan—yen	2864	2860	8440
India—rupee	3705	3702	6180
Java—florin	6770	6766	5808
Hong Kong—dol	5013	5043	*

Shanghai—dol	3964	3788	*
Sz Stlmnts—dol	5750	8750	9613
Phil Islands—peso	4988	4988	5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	9888	9850	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	2855	2855	8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Valuation of the Dollar
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK—The following quotations, in cents, of the value of the dollar on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc on the days indicated, compare:

	Oct. 7	Oct. 5	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Oct. 2
London	156.25	156.25	156.25	156.25	156.25
Paris	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Amsterdam	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
Berlin	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Brussels	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Geneva	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Lisbon	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Madrid	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Portugal	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Rome	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Stockholm	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Switzerland	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Vienna	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

High	100.7	100.7	100.8	100.8	100.7
Low	100.6	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.6
Last	100.6	100.7	100.8	100.8	100.6

Range since legal devaluation:
 High—107.6 Low—99.04
 Feb. 5, 1934 April 21, 1934

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the domestic gold price of the dollar as 59.06 per cent of its old par value.

On the basis of the old parity, the value

the dollar in terms of the French gold franc was 59.45 cents at the close.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (P).—The position of the Treasury on Oct. 5 was: Receipts, \$12,675,323; expenditures, \$25,068,333; balance, \$1,757,720,694. Customs receipts for the month, \$3,172,479. Receipts for the fiscal year to date, \$1,653,403,126.

star (since July 1, \$1,000,000,000; expenditures, \$1,977,802,509 (including 1962-16,074 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures, 1920,380,338. Gross debt, 29,455,598,384, a decrease of \$4,398,837 under the previous day. Gold assets, \$9-33,193,401.

Zinc Price Up

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—The American

Smelting & Refining Company today advanced the price of zinc .10 of a cent a pound to 4.85 cents, East St. Louis basis.

Business and Industry

Treasury's Offer To Refund Bonds Ends Next Friday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Acting Secretary of the Treasury Coolidge announced yesterday that the offer to exchange new 2½ per cent 10- to 12-year bonds for called 4½ Fourth Liberty bonds will end at the close of business Friday. About \$1,250,000,000 of the Liberty bonds are outstanding. This is the last of the original war issues. They have been called for payment Oct. 15.

The Treasury expects a "normal" conversion amounting to about \$1,000,000,000 and leaving \$250,000,000 of the called bonds to be paid off on the maturity date.

Up to the close of business yesterday called bonds amounting to \$860,000,000 had been exchanged for new Treasury securities.

Coolidge admitted that while a quickening of the refunding last week and the improvement in the bond market had revived Treasury hopes for a normal conversion, the operation was dragging. A total of \$34,000,000 of called bonds were exchanged for new Treasury bonds last week, compared with only \$30,000,000 the week before.

The formal announcement of the closing of the conversion and the results thus far, read:

Acting Secretary Coolidge announced today that the current offering of 2½ per cent Treasury bonds of 1945-47 in exchange for Fourth Liberty loan bonds called for redemption on Oct. 15, 1935, will close at the close of business Friday, Oct. 11, 1935. Subscriptions placed in the mail before 12 o'clock midnight, Friday, Oct. 11, will be considered as having been entered before the close of the subscription books.

It was further announced that subscriptions for the Treasury bonds now approximate \$441,000,000. Including \$429,000,000, exchange for the 1½ per cent Treasury notes of Series C-1933, a total of approximately \$860,000,000 of the called Fourth Liberty loan bonds have been exchanged to date.

Chicago Wholesale And Retail Sales For Week Higher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—The influence of thousands of baseball fans pouring into the city and the decided cold spell that is prevailing here has added the business volume in the downtown stores, hotels, restaurants, transit agencies and utilities. Both retail and wholesale circles last week showed climbing sales here, according to observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Furniture purchases also spurred with all outlets in Chicago featuring special sales. Several of the furniture specialists here, according to observers, and others in the household utility field benefited by the new consumer interest in home furnishing.

Several wholesalers reported the best week since the opening of the fall season. Heavier arrivals of buyers in Chicago and sizable commitments by mail and from road representatives contributed to the upturn. Mail order houses also showed better output.

In the Chicago steel zone there was a more pronounced demand for steel rails and other durable goods. Continued growth of home construction also was reflected in steel purchases.

Employment showed signs of stiffening with slightly higher wages.

Alfalfa Seed Crop Smaller Than in 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Alfalfa seed crop this year may be slightly smaller than last year, according to the Department of Agriculture. The Sudan grass seed crop, however, will be about four times as large, or about 60,000,000 pounds and perhaps the largest on record.

Growers who reported to the hay, feed and seed division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, say the big production is due mostly to increased acreage because of high prices received for the 1934 crop, as the yield is indicated to be no larger than in the past.

Prices offered growers on Sept. 17 were less than one fifth as much as on the same date last year. They averaged \$1.35 per 100 pounds, basis clean seed, compared with about \$7.25 last year, 2½ years ago, and \$2.75 the five-year (1928-32) average. Country-run prices this year average about 10 cents per 100 pounds less than clean seed prices. Although the alfalfa average is indicated to be somewhat larger than last year, seed did not seem to set so well, production is estimated at from 45,000,000 to 50,000,000 pounds compared with 50,000,000 pounds last year, 61,500,000 pounds in 1933, 36,000,000 pounds in 1932, and 52,500,000 pounds for the five-year (1927-31) average.

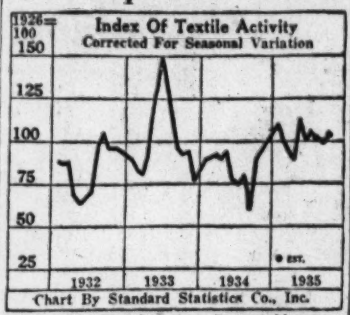
Northwest National Life Reports Record Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 8.—The Northwest National Life Insurance Company of Minneapolis reports the largest September and the largest third quarter sales of ordinary life insurance in its history. The month's total was \$5,639,908, and the total for the quarter ended Sept. 30 was \$15,871,803.

The best previous September was in 1929, when a total of \$4,214,890 in regular business was written. A gain of 71 per cent is shown over September, 1934, together with an increase of 34 per cent over the third quarter of last year, according to the report.

Cotton Goods Buyers Hasten to Cover Their Needs for Season

Textile Activity Expected to Rise



Textile activity will probably advance to a fall peak this month. While seasonal factors point to a declining trend in November and December, the actual reduction may be somewhat less than normal.

For the final three months, it is estimated that textile activity will exceed comparable year-ago levels by about 10 per cent.

The third-quarter gain over the like period last year was approximately 45 per cent, while for the year to date an increase of about 25 per cent is indicated.

Official Estimate Of Cotton Crop Is 11,464,000 Bales

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—The Department of Agriculture announced today that a cotton crop of 11,464,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight was indicated from conditions prevailing Oct. 1.

A month ago 11,489,000 bales were indicated; two months ago, 11,798,000 bales. Production last year was 9,636,000 bales.

The Census Bureau at the same time announced cotton ginned from this year's crop prior to Oct. 1 totaled 4,330,387 running bales, counting round bales as half bales and excluding the United States with 4,952,384 bales to that date last year, and 5,908,071 bales in 1933.

The condition of the crop Oct. 1 was reported 64.0 per cent of a normal, compared with 64.5 on Sept. 1 and 73.0 on Aug. 1 this year, 55.9 on Oct. 1 last year, and 57.8, the 1934-35 Oct. 1 average.

The indicated yield was reported as 191.5 pounds per acre, compared with 192.0 a month ago, 193.5 two months ago, 170.9 dropped last year, and 177.1 the 1934-35 average yield.

Total estimated production of 11,464,000 bales, counted as half bales, and 212,288 bales of American-Egyptian, compared with 86,289 and 3799 for 1934 and 1934-35 and 83 for 1933.

SEC Moves to Probe Loss by Americans In Salvador's Bonds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Moving for the first time toward the investigation of defaulted foreign bond issues in which American citizens have lost millions of dollars, the Securities Exchange Commission announced a public hearing to be held this afternoon at the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Specifically the investigation will concern itself with the activities of the protective bondholders committee, but is expected to reveal incidental facts regarding the defaulting of the foreign bonds. The series of hearings of which this will be the first concerning foreign issues will be recommendations to Congress as to new legislation governing the question of reorganizations.

According to the Foreign Bondholders Committee Council, Inc., the defaulted Salvadoran issues total \$12,619,300 in value. At the time of the recognition of the present Salvadoran Government by the State Department unofficial suggestions were made that some action looking toward a refunding of the issues would be in order. Nothing, however, has yet been done.

The move has an indirect bearing on the efforts of the SEC to secure the registration of foreign government securities offered for sale in this country. After March 31 only registered issues can be sold on American exchanges.

The witnesses will consist for the most part of representatives of the American agencies which originally undertook to handle the floating of the Salvadoran loan in this country and of the group which has handled the issues subsequent to defaultation.

Manchuria in Difficulty With Cotton Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Failure of governmental plans to expand cotton production in Manchuria has again resulted from unfavorable climatic conditions, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. In the summer of 1933 the Government organized the Manchurian Cotton Producing Association for the purpose of expanding production. A 15-year program was laid out designed to increase production from 60,000 bales in 1933 to 400,000 bales in 1948. While the results of the first two seasons, commercial cotton interests in Manchuria now consider the experiment a failure.

Over \$4,800,000 of common stocks were purchased during the last quarter by the Incorporated Investors, according to the Parker Corporation, national distributors.

In the shares of companies in the heavy or capital goods industries. Rail holdings were increased through the addition of Great Northern and Southern Pacific and also through an increase in the fund's holdings of Atchafalaya and Pennsylvania.

Another Surge Of Large Scale Buying of Cloth

By A. A. Talmage
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 8.—Another surge of large scale buying swept the primary cotton goods markets last week. Driven by fears of a war boom in commodity prices, buyers hastened to cover their needs for the balance of the season. Not only were they anxious to pick up early deliveries, but they wanted long future goods too.

Many of them were trying to place orders to run through the first two months of the new year, but very few mills cared to sell beyond the close of the year, and some wanted to limit their present sales to deliveries during October and November, chiefly.

It soon developed that the demand for quick goods exceeded the supply, and prices began to advance, both for near-by goods and also for long forward shipments.

Although quotations stiffened an eighth to a quarter on nearly every construction, and sometimes rose three-eighths to a half cent a yard, the demand for goods persisted, and the market seems to be firmly established at the higher levels.

Sales Increase Sharply

Total sales of the week are estimated at 150 to 200 per cent of the current rate of production, even though the mills are now beginning to expand production schedules to take care of the rapidly accumulating backlog of unfilled orders.

Starting with a burst of buying the middle of the week, the gray goods activity spread rapidly to affect nearly every division in the entire market. It centered chiefly in the coarse carded yarn fabrics, petersing out gradually as it reached the fine combed yarn division, though the business in fancies and specialties, of the lighter sort, was very active.

Print cloths were very active on Wednesday and piled up a sales total said to be over 20,000,000 yards for a single day's trading.

The 36-inch 4-yard 80 squares was one of the most active constructions, and sold again and again in round lots at 8½ cents, but later moved up to 8½ cents, at which figure a considerable volume of business was done, and the market later advanced 8½ cents, though 8½ is now supposed to be the firmly established level.

Sheetings Very Active

On Thursday and Friday the center of activity shifted to the sheeting section, and one construction after another was whirled upward in price as buyers snapped up everything the mills were able to offer for reasonably prompt delivery, and did not quibble at the higher prices that were quoted in view of the buying pressure.

There was a heavy business done in carded broadcloths and prices were high on these as on other constructions. The trading in 80x60s early in the week was at 6½ cents, and much business was put through at that figure, but later the price stiffened at 6½ cents for November-December deliveries and finally this became the recognized level for any delivery.

The fine goods section of the market seems to be little affected by the general activity. There was some trading done on fancies and specialties, usually at rather liberal prices. The standard plain weaves in the combed yarn cloths were rather quiet.

The announcement last week from the Government that bids would be asked on the 160,000,000 yards of cotton cloth of various kinds served to spur gray goods buyers to cover their season's needs before the mills became all booked up.

Gain in Shipments Of Finished Steel

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—Dow, Jones & Co. reports that shipments of finished steel products by the United States Steel Corporation in September will show a gain over August deliveries, which were 624,497 tons.

The extent of the rise, it was declared, would depend upon the last few days of the month, when an increase over the daily average shipments earlier in September seems probable.

An addition of 44,000 tons would make last month the best since June of 1934. As an indication of the upward trend in shipments, the August gain over July was 14 per cent.

The official report on deliveries will be made public at noon Thursday.

Edward B. Smith & Co. Move to Larger Quarters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Edward B. Smith & Co., investment banking house, announces the removal of its Boston offices to larger quarters in the Minot Building, 111 Devonshire Street, where it will occupy the entire ground floor. During the last 10 years the firm's offices were in the First National Bank Building.

The firm maintains principal offices in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, with branches in Pittsburgh, Allentown, Easton and London, Eng., and representatives in Albany, Cleveland, Hartford, Scranton, Lancaster, Springfield and in Maine. It is affiliated with Edward B. Smith & Co., Inc., of Chicago, having branches in St. Louis and Minneapolis.

It has long been one of the leading investment and underwriting houses of the country, the original firm having been founded in Philadelphia in 1852. In June, 1934, concurrently with the dissolution of the Guaranty Company of New York, announcement was made that a substantial part of the latter company's extensive investment organization had been acquired by Edward B. Smith & Co., through admission as partners of a number of executive officers of the Guaranty Company.

Flood of Funds To United States Continues Heavy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The flow of gold to the United States from Europe is causing world-wide interest.

The New York Federal Reserve Bank in its monthly review says: "Apparently influenced by threats of war, a substantial further movement of funds from Europe to the United States for deposit or investment occurred in September, which weakened foreign currencies in this market and led to a movement of gold to this country which has already totaled over \$225,000,000 including amounts actually shipped or engaged for shipment."

"Gold has flowed to this country in recurrent waves since the early part of last year. After the first movement in response to devaluation of the dollar, these waves appear to have been related largely to changes in political and economic conditions abroad."

"The total increase in the gold stock of this country since the end of January, 1934, will amount to approximately \$2,500,000,000 when the gold now en route to this country has been received."

"Accompanying this extraordinarily rapid increase in the gold stock there has been a corresponding increase in the reserves of member banks."

Automobile Factory Output for Week Up

DETROIT, Oct. 8 (AP)—Cram's Reports, Inc., in its weekly survey of the automotive industry estimates factory production for the week ended Oct. 5, at 24,770 cars and trucks, marking increased new model activity. Production the previous week was 15,994 units and for the like week of 1934 it aggregated 18,998 cars and trucks.

Cram's estimates output for the first nine months of 1935 at 3,060,000 cars and trucks compared with 2,462,695 units during the like period of 1934.

News Notes—Central America

(Excerpt from Reports to Commerce Department)
Co-operative Movement. The co-operative movement is making rapid progress in Mexico. Since the effective date of the Co-operative Law of May, 1933, 1100 co-operatives have been legally authorized, of which 324 were instituted during the first half of the current year. The combined membership of co-operatives formed in the first half of 1935 were 12,190 with the total initial and exhibited capital amounting to \$389,746 pesos, respectively. (Mexican peso equals about 28 cents.)

Railway to Be Extended. A survey for the extension of the southern division of the Mexican National Railways system has just been officially approved. The survey will determine the feasibility of constructing a 500-mile stretch of standard gauge railroad from a point south of Sarabia, Coahuila, to Campeche, the capital of the State of Campeche. It is estimated that this project will involve an expenditure of about 60,000,000 pesos.

Cuban Shark Industry. The Cuban Government is endeavoring to develop a shark industry in local waters. Such a development would serve two purposes. It would reduce the number of the deadly species which prey continually on the abundant Cuban fisheries and it would provide additional income to Cuban fishing interests. It is estimated that an adult shark of average size, that is, about 10 feet in length, yields about 2½ pounds of edible fins, from 150 to 200 teeth in good condition, from 18 to 20 per cent of its total weight in oil, a skin of about 85 inches in length, and, if of proper variety, 40 per cent of its weight in dried salted flesh. The shark product having the highest industrial value is the liver oil.

Cuban Motor Imports Off. Imports of automobiles into Cuba during August were notably under the July figure but appreciably in excess of the August, 1934, total. Total receipts of passenger cars in the three monthly periods were: August, 1935, 211 units; July, 1935, 421 units; and August, 1934, 111 units. Imports of trucks in August declined even more sharply than passenger cars, totaling only 96 units against 266 units in July.

Radio Sales Outlook. Radio sales in Cuba during July and August of this year have shown the usual seasonal decline although they have been better maintained than in previous years and the prospect for increased sales in the immediate future is considered good. Adequate stocks in some models and a tendency to clear out present types in anticipation of new fall models in other lines are considered locally to be responsible for the decrease in imports.

Panama Tourist Trade. The National Tourist Commission of Panama, a governmental agency, is studying the advisability of compelling retail merchants in that country who cater to the tourist trade to establish fixed prices on the merchandise they sell. The passage of the so-called "free trade bill" by the last National Assembly, placed many articles ordinarily purchased by tourists on the free list so far as import duties are concerned. It was the aim of the Assembly to make Panama an international trading center but so far prices have not been lowered and as a result the Government has failed in its purpose.

Less American Lard. American lard which formerly dominated the Panamanian market has almost been eliminated by the lower-priced Dutch product. Imports of lard and cooking oil into Panama in recent years have ranged in value between \$200,000 and \$275,000 annually, of which fully 75 per cent represented American products. During the current year, it is unlikely that United States manufacturers will supply over 10 or 15 per cent of the Republic's lard requirements. As a matter of fact, outside of the Canal Zone, American lard and cooking oils have ceased to compete.

Honduras. Current business sluggishness in Honduras was relieved slightly prior to the celebration on Sept. 15 of the National Independence Day, but the activity was short-lived and reflects no improvement in basic conditions. The opinion prevails that several months of normal retail sales would be necessary to deplete present stocks to a point where new importations in normal quantities could be effected.

Nicaragua. Importers in Nicaragua report that, due to exchange restrictions and the tendency of foreign exporters to demand cash in advance of shipments, current purchases abroad in preparation for the shipping season of November and December are much smaller than in previous years. As a consequence of possible shortage of foreign merchandise in the next few months, there is a general feeling that prices may rise. Remittances by the National Bank of Nicaragua are running more than 13 months in arrears. Nicaragua's exports to the United States in the first six months of 1935 amounted to \$2,962,698, compared against \$2,982,211 cordobas for the full year 1934. Imports were \$1,505,654 cordobas and \$2,121,145 cordobas respectively.

Haiti. Haitian commercial interests are waiting for the receipts of the new coffee crop to stimulate trade. The 1934-35 coffee harvest was the smallest Haiti has known since 1914-15. This fact, together with the weakness of economic depression, has so greatly reduced the already limited purchasing power of the country, that current commercial turnover is unusually small. Prospects are somewhat brighter for the coming year's crop, but owing to the low prices offered for coffee at the present time, the growers are reluctant to market their ripening crops.

Jamaica. The business turnover in Jamaica for September is satisfactory and, in general, shows no change as compared with the previous month. Customs receipts for the period April 1, 1935, the beginning of the Jamaica Government's financial year, to Sept. 7, 1935, amounted to \$447,065 compared with \$434,231 in the like period of 1934. An increase of about 3 per cent. Up until Sept. 21, 1935, over 17,000,000 stems of bananas had been shipped against 10,900,000 in the like period of 1934. It is hoped that \$4,000,000 stems can be sent during the current year. Banana shipments comprise over half of Jamaica's trade.

Survey Says Prosperous More Secure, but Poor Feel Poorer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The forgotten man still feels forgotten, the rich feel more secure and the poor, on the average, feel less secure this year, as compared with last year, and this in spite of or because of the New Deal, according to a statement by the Fortune Magazine, its opinion on its second quarterly survey of public opinion in the United States, in which a selected cross-section of the public is asked to vote on important current issues.

Thirteen questions were asked in the survey, whose results are revealed in the appearance of the October issue. The most important of these brings the first authoritative answer to the question which Mr. Roosevelt himself propounded to radio audience—"Do you feel more secure or less secure than you did a year ago?"

Prosperous More Prosperous

Strangely enough, although all the emphasis of the New Deal has been to give security to the poorer classes, it was the prosperous 10 per cent at the top of the economic heap who gave the highest percentage of "Yes" votes. Of the wealthy, 42 per cent felt more secure; 32 per cent felt no change and only 23 per cent felt less secure than a year ago. Compared to this, the poorer class voted only 25 per cent more secure, 30 per cent unchanged and 42 per cent less secure.

The middle classes, upper and lower, comprising 70 per cent of those interviewed by Fortune's survey staff, averaged about 41 per cent more secure and 25 per cent less secure, while the national average was: more secure, 37 per cent; the same, 30; less, 33.

The answers to that and other questions posed by its investigators led Fortune to remark: "To say that these results are in many cases astonishing is only to say, another way, that the nature of public opinion in the country is still all but unknown."

Two other politically significant questions were included in the Fortune Survey. One of them reflected public reaction against the increased

inheritance levies in the new tax bill; the other revealed the extreme unpopularity of the proposal to broaden the tax basis by lowering the income tax exemptions to a minimum.

Question of Inheritance

The question bearing on inheritance taxes was worded "How much money do you think any one person should be allowed to inherit?" Fifty-one per cent of the men and women questioned would put no limit on inheritance; 15 per cent would either permit none or sums up to \$100,000; 15.5 per cent would agree to a limit between \$100,000 and \$1,000,000; and 2.2 per cent would set a figure between the latter and \$10,000,000. Only among the very poor would more than half of the people restrict inheritances, and even among the poor, 47 per cent voted no limit, while only 1 per cent would abolish inheritances altogether.

The prosperous voted 59 per cent against restriction and, strangely, were only a short nose ahead of the Negroes, 58 per cent of whom agreed with the rich.

The only major discrepancy in the general average was a geographic one. On the Pacific coast, only 35 per cent would permit unlimited inheritances, whereas in the Prairie States 62 per cent would impose no restrictions.

The question bearing on broadening the income tax basis was worded: "Should everyone who earns money be required to pay some income tax, no matter how small?" Surprisingly enough, the rich were almost unanimous in answering this question in the negative as the poor of the lower middle class whose direct taxes it would increase.

The general average was: No, 72 per cent; yes, 22 per cent; don't know, 6 per cent. Among the prosperous, the result was: No, 65 per cent; Yes, 35 per cent. The lower middle class voted 77 per cent no and 17 per cent yes, while the poor were divided 75 no and 17 yes.

On a question about the increase in the cost of living, the Fortune Survey found that the well-to-do were more than half conscious of the increase in the past year than the less prosperous. Another question showed that 55 per cent of the nation favors lotteries, similar to the Irish Hospitals' Sweepstakes and similar to the only for charity or taxation, while 32 per cent oppose, and the Southwest had a majority against lotteries; 45 per cent to 41 per cent in favor—while the majority favoring lotteries was 79 per cent in the Pacific Coast and 58 per cent in the Northeast.

Slight Gain in Morale

"This would indicate a slight, but very slight, improvement in the national morale during the past 12 months. But in the classes that make up this rather unimpressive total there are interesting differences. Even admitting that a feeling of improved security may come as much from a state of mind as from an actual appraisal of economic status, and that one person may answer 'more' because he has a job and another 'less' because he has heard a political speech on the radio, the distribution of replies by economic levels is significant:

	Upper	Lower	Prosperous	Middle	Poor	Negro
More	42.1%	25.4%	40.9%	25.0%	22.6%	22.6%
Same	30.2%	32.3%	28.4%	32.0%	32.4%	32.4%
Less	27.7%	42.3%	30.7%	43.0%	45.0%	45.0%

"An inference is that the rich grow richer and the poor grow poorer. Of the prosperous and middle classes two fifths feel definitely better off; of the poor and the Negroes a quarter or less. And this despite the heaviest emphasis of the New Deal has been upon the least privileged."

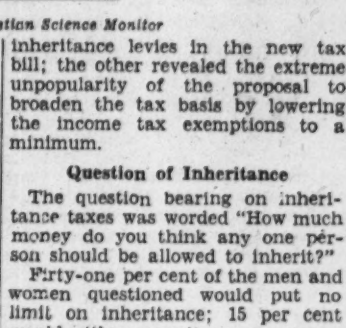
"Considered by occupations, of the unemployed 49 per cent feel worse off, only 19 per cent better and farm and factory laborers feel nearly as doleful. More content with the trend of affairs are salaried people and proprietors, respectively 46 and 40 per cent more secure, 25 and 28 per cent less. Another breakdown shows a feeling of less security or no change in the rural districts which have been the beneficiaries of the AAA and of a large proportion of the religious, and which are considered to hold the balance of political power—and a feeling of greater security, particularly in cities with less than 1,000,000 population."

The cumulative grand total to Sept. 21 was \$331,486,367, being composed of \$159,285,673 insured modernization and repair notes and \$172,200,694 in mortgages selected for appraisal with fees paid was \$158, having a value of \$9,994,487.

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Industrial Output Seen Turning Up



INDUSTRIAL production continues to make satisfactory comparisons with a year ago. The index should soon turn upward.

Automobile production is now beginning to rise as new models are assembled for public presentation, whereas in former years the trend was downward at this time.

The lighter industries are also expected to feel some impetus in the weeks ahead.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

The Vichy Festival

By Emile Vuillermoz

MUSICAL activities of the French summer season have, of recent years, concentrated in Vichy. At a time when most of our large watering-places had abandoned their former musical activity, Vichy remained faithful to a high artistic ideal. Her artistic director is, in fact, René Chauvet, director of the Grand Théâtre in Bordeaux, one of the most active of the French lyrical theaters. Under his direction the musical seasons in Vichy have acquired exceptional importance. This year on the occasion of the reunion of the Permanent Committee of the Society for International Co-operation of composers, M. Chauvet organized a lyrical and symphonic festival of extreme brilliance.

This society was founded in Berlin about two years ago. Since then, it has been active in Wiesbaden, Venice and Hamburg. This year France received the Permanent Committee, with Richard Strauss as its illustrious president. Seventy composers representing 15 nations figured on the programs. Most of them were present and conducted their own works. There were the Italian Adriano Lualdi, the Danish Peder Gram, the German Von Reznick, the Swede Kurt Atterberg, the Spanish José Pons, the English Herbert Bedford, the Belgian Emile Hulebroek and a good many others. A number of French composers had also responded to the call of the organizers, so that for about 10 days Vichy became the seat, musically, of a veritable League of Nations.

This professional congress pursues aims of a high standard that deserve to be warmly encouraged. Its promoters decided that in this difficult century artists were not sufficiently protected. The legislation that protects the economic and other rights of composers is insufficient and incoherent. It differs with the country and makes the free circulation of masterpieces extremely difficult. It was on the occasion of this assembly that M. Chauvet gave representations and concerts of a surprising richness and variety. At the theater one was able to hear Verdi's "La Forza del Destino" with excellent Italian company, when the honors were carried off by that superb singer, Gina Cigna, a Frenchwoman whose career was developed in Italy. A few days later Richard Strauss conducted his "Salome" and we marveled at the talent displayed by Madame Djanet, who proved herself to be as good a dancer as singer. For my part, I have never seen the Dance of the Seven Veils presented with so much skill and subtlety.

Ravel's "La Valse" received equally finished choreographic treatment. This was followed by the lovely lyrical drama of Bacheliet, "Quand la cloche sonnera," a powerful work of such emotional intensity as to hold the spectator spellbound for an hour and a half. The work was interpreted by Suzanne Balguerie and La Pelletie and Laffont. The composer was at the desk. Paul Dukas's "La Péri," Jacques Ibert's "Angélique," Chabrier's "Gwendoline" and Manuel de Falla's "La Vie Brève" likewise were well cast.

In honor of the centenary of the birth of Saint-Saëns there was a gala performance of "Samson et Dalila," with Georges Thill in the principal part. Serge Lifar interpreted three ballets: Pliem's "Giration," Debussy's "Le Prélude à l'Après-midi d'un Faune" and Brahms's "Cacada."

There was a series of symphonic concerts of a high order. Richard Strauss conducted his "Don Juan" and also, in memory of Paul Dukas, conducted "L'apprenti Sorcier." He was rewarded by the audience. At chamber music concerts one heard a number of novel works of genuine value. Messieurs Binet, Dohnányi, Labroca, Marco Frank, Arnold Bax, Philippe Jarnach, Rosenberg, Conrad Beck, Toussaint de Sutter, Meulmans, Castelnuovo-Tedesco, Verheyden, Mortelmans and de Brönick all here consolidated valuable friendships.

This festival gave a survey of the music of the whole world. It is to

be hoped that reunions of this kind will be organized often. They foster a useful exchange of thoughts and sentiments, dissipate many errors and facilitate the understanding of works, temperaments and races. They give composers the opportunity to come in contact with the actual state of their art in different nations and to compare their works with those of their foreign colleagues.

This comparison can be very productive. For my part, it has permitted me to verify the fact that in nearly every country, composers ac-

tually avoid an essential part of their mission in often forgetting to be human. There is in the world today too much inhuman music; that is to say, too many compositions which are of interest only to technicians, or to very restricted groups of specialists. Far too many composers write for themselves, for their friends or for a particular occasion. They no longer preoccupy themselves with the public, while the public, alas, is changed. There is no question of flattering the taste of the public in order to gain its interest at all costs; but neither should one be completely indifferent to its sensibilities. Music should not be a luxury of the elite; it has a social and moral rôle to fulfill which is by no means the least part of its task.

Just a Tap Dancer

By Margaret Lloyd

JUST a tap dancer but not only a tap dancer is Paul Draper, son of the late lieder-singer, Paul Draper, and nephew of Ruth Draper, the monologist.

His dancing, as seen for the first time in a musical show, was an apocalypse of grace and beauty hitherto unassociated with the vaudeville medium of tap. Here was art—solacing and stirring and elevating. Here was the evocation of emotion through beautiful form—a transfiguration of the commonplace into something new and shining.

There was mental substance behind such dancing. Those perceptive feet were expressing thought. The soul of an artist, not a vaudeville performer, was flashing signals through them. And so to find out how such a marvel came to be.

It was a frank, keen narrative of development that the young dancer unfolded. "I took up tap dancing a few years ago because I thought it would be easier than the civil engineering course I had undertaken, because I thought it would be a soft way to make money and a good way to show off." There's candor for you.

Paul Draper is tall and fair-haired and good looking and one of those models of elegant attire that more frequently appear in illustrations than in actuality. It is perhaps natural that a youth on the under side of adulthood should exhibit such confidence and good will. But not for long—as his sensitive face and the depths within his candid blue eyes foretold.

He took a few lessons in New York—thought there wasn't much to learn anyway—though the self-expression superimposed on a mechanical basis was all that was necessary—and started out to astonish the world.

"I was a howling failure in 1930," he admitted with a shade of gloom. This was in London. He went over to Paris, danced in night clubs, in choruses of musical shows and finally got stranded in Juan les Pins. All this time, he averred, he was just throwing his feet around, expecting audiences to clap and managers to pay for it.

When he found they didn't and after the family had extracted him from his financial difficulties, he began again at home. Wandering into a vaudeville theater, he saw a pair of tap dancers who seemed to him magnificent. They did things he couldn't even begin to approach. On inquiring about them he found that they were considered third-rate dancers, used to fill in the bill between more important acts.

After this experience, his ideas changed. From the angle of self-expression to the notion that accurate technique, personality and a few startling tricks were all that was needed, that to achieve a smart, trim style and do difficult steps was to succeed.

So, without further instruction, he devised and practiced steps almost impossible to perform, utilizing his slight civil engineering knowledge as a sort of mathematical basis. But everything he did was completely without meaning. He had brought his work up to the standard of a third-rate vaudeville team. He entered small-time vaudeville. Considered a "class" performer because of his clothes, he ascended the scale, still believing he was en route to fame, success and a lot of money. "At this stage," he confessed, "I always argued over the salary, tried to get my name in big type and was afraid to make any move that might detract from my prestige, which I thought depended on these things." Still no satisfaction.

A pertinent question asked by his mother, a wise woman evidently, set him to thinking. "What's the right name?" she said, "do you really want to be a dancer or do you only want to make money?" "Fifty per cent to save my face and fifty per cent out of my heart," he replied, "I want to be a dancer."

From that time he began to work seriously and to develop. The idea came to him that he could utilize rhythms and line not to express himself or his emotions, but to evoke emotion. He realized that audiences cannot be expected to understand or to care what a single tap dancer thinks or feels; that people are interested in feeling something themselves; that human beings can be stirred by rhythmic sound and the moving line of the human body. Thus to him, tap dancing, formerly held as a channel of casual entertainment, became a medium of art.

At Sid Grauman's Chinese theater in Los Angeles, he was asked to do a dance Prologue to the current film, "Little Women," in the costume of the period, to music of Schubert. Schumann or even Johann Strauss. The only music he had previously used was the tang of song—at least were accompanied by all kinds of music. Why not tap? This discovery led him further into the com-

posing field. He soon found himself inventing a restrained solo Caricia to the popular tune and for the first time thought of a dance composition "not as a series of hard steps but as a whole idea, a complete dance expression." In this instance "using sharp movements contrasted with very languid, in an Argentine-Spanish kind of mood." At this landmark, when he had ceased thinking about it, came success.

Paul Draper is practically self-taught. He practices a minimum of four hours a day. He devises his own steps and composes his own dances. By doing every imaginable kind of stunt with his feet, he has worked all possible tricks out of his system and now feels that he can leave them out of his work.

Contrary to the belief that tap dancing is limited, he increasingly realizes that "there are no limitations to any form of art if you know enough about it and if you live it enough." He has illustrious plans. He is now working on a solo tap dance to Debussy's "Gollivog's Cake Walk." He figures the Gollivog as a fantastic creature, crazily bizarre to the outside world, but absolutely sure within himself, of himself. The ending is amusing—"perhaps I am wrong—perhaps it isn't true after all—you can decide for yourself." The surprise element, the interrogation point, he considers particularly applicable to tap. In the sense of "not knowing what is coming next and yet when it happens knowing that nothing else could possibly come next, like the resolution of a chord in music." Not in the vaudeville sense, like the "Can't stop" stunt, done with a flourish of self-approval, but the adroit quick turn of humor that brings a laugh to everybody.

His desire is to make every dance simple and direct in appeal, no matter how complicated in step. No stunts. No showing off. This change of attitude in defining art he attributes to the process of "growing-up." Another plan he has is to do a complete ballet in tap, with the rhythms orchestrated by a "corps de ballet" of twelve, divided into four groups, he to enter like the solo instrument in a concerto. He might place these groups in four different sounding platforms, one of them to be quite low for the purpose of holding

The Worcester Music Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Worcester, Mass.

NEW ENGLAND'S winter season of musical activity may be said to have been formally inaugurated in the traditional manner by the Worcester County Musical Association, which held its seventy-third annual music festival in the Worcester Municipal Memorial Auditorium, Sept. 30 to Oct. 5. Musicians, composers and patrons of music from Boston, New York and elsewhere gathered to lend a cosmopolitan air to this city which for nearly four score years has been an artistic center of no slight importance. Albert Stoessel again conducted the orchestra and chorus, and was ably assisted by Walter Howe, organist, and Gregory Ashman, pianist.

The programs this year were, on the whole, somewhat disappointing in point of selection. There was no premiere to inspire zealous anticipation and no real novelties to pique curiosity. There were, however, some acceptable revivals, among which was the Bach Magnificat in D, for soloists, chorus and orchestra, with which Mr. Stoessel opened the festival. This work, which was offered in recognition of the 250th anniversary of the birth of the composer, was first heard in this city which for nearly four score years has been an artistic center of no slight importance. Albert Stoessel again conducted the orchestra and chorus, and was ably assisted by Walter Howe, organist, and Gregory Ashman, pianist.

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A pertinent question asked by his mother, a wise woman evidently, set him to thinking. "What's the right name?" she said, "do you really want to be a dancer or do you only want to make money?" "Fifty per cent to save my face and fifty per cent out of my heart," he replied, "I want to be a dancer."

From that time he began to work seriously and to develop. The idea came to him that he could utilize rhythms and line not to express himself or his emotions, but to evoke emotion. He realized that audiences cannot be expected to understand or to care what a single tap dancer thinks or feels; that people are interested in feeling something themselves; that human beings can be stirred by rhythmic sound and the moving line of the human body. Thus to him, tap dancing, formerly held as a channel of casual entertainment, became a medium of art.

At Sid Grauman's Chinese theater in Los Angeles, he was asked to do a dance Prologue to the current film, "Little Women," in the costume of the period, to music of Schubert. Schumann or even Johann Strauss. The only music he had previously used was the tang of song—at least were accompanied by all kinds of music. Why not tap? This discovery led him further into the com-



By Talbot

Sergei Soudeikine's Setting for the Catfish Row Scenes in George Gershwin's Opera, "Porgy and Bess"

ing a steady, fundamental rhythm like a ground bass, or employing the groups like the different choirs of a singing chorus. "Till Eulenspiegel" and "Pictures of Harlem Night Life" are subjects he has in mind. The concert stage his aim for presentation.

Paul Draper's feet are as eloquent in rhythms as Argentina's castranos, as varied in shading, as unpredictable in mood, and as deft and clean-cut in execution. Always he bears his body gracefully. No hunched shoulders for springing in the air, none of the ugly flinging about of arms and legs that the ordinary tap dancer makes vulgar. But always grace and poise and balance, strength and dignity.

Another revival was Wolf-Ferrari's "La Vita Nuova," based on Dante's poem and not heard at these concerts since 1915. Margaret Halstead made her festival debut in this work and Julius Hünn assumed the role of the poet. Despite the fact that "La Vita Nuova" is an important contribution to cantata and oratorio literature, it does not appear significant. The many alliances in the tonal world were served to annul the once cogent harmonies which, when one remembers "Morning Heroes" or "Oedipus Rex" by Stravinsky, are no longer arresting. Miss Halstead revealed a voice of purity and sweetness but of no great power. Mr. Hünn sang easily and well, although a little perfunctory. The chorus did credit to Mr. Stoessel's painstaking training.

Some of the best choral singing of the festival, however, came in the choruses by sixteenth and seventeenth century composers. Peri's "Invocation of Orpheus" from "Euridice," Carissimi's "Psalms: Filli Israel" from "Jephtha," and Purcell's "Soul of the World" from the "Ode on St. Cecilia's Day," brought well balanced tone quality and clearness of articulation. If the soprano section could be taught to dome its tone and the tenor section could be augmented, the ensemble would be vastly improved.

By way of a local novelty, Mr. Stoessel offered Three Songs from "Drum Taps" Op. 32 (Walt Whitman) for chorus, baritone and orchestra, by Howard Hanson. The songs are idiomatically contrived and the drum, naturally, is an important rhythmic factor in the orchestration. Horizontally speaking, the work is not unusual, but it is delectably written and the demands on the chorus are not too severe. Mr. Hünn found him in happy accord with his text and gave one of the best interpretations this commentator heard from him.

The high spot of the festival was the program in which Kirsten Flagstad appeared. For orchestra, numbers Mr. Stoessel selected the "Car-

nival" Overture, by Dvorák; Minuet of the Will-o'-the-Wisps, Dance of the Sylphs and Hungarian March from "The Damnation of Faust," by Berlioz; the Andante Cantabile from Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony, and, to close, Mr. Stoessel's own Festival Fanfare written in 1933 for the inauguration of the festivals in the new Memorial Auditorium. The chorus contributed an a cappella group by American composers, which included Noble Cain's "Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray," Nathaniel Dett's "Hear the Larks a-Crying" and "Nove" by Melville Smith.

Mme. Flagstad proffered two groups, the first, with orchestra, comprising "Dich teure Halle," and "Almicht'ge Jungfrau" from Tannhäuser and "Ho-jo-to-ho" from "Die Walküre." Her second group, with pianoforte accompaniment, was played by Edwin McArthur, listed songs by Sinding, Alnas, Grieg and Strauss. Although orchestra and chorus were at the top of their bent, it was essentially Mme. Flagstad's night. The expertise of her performance together with the lovely quality of her voice captivated the audience, which recalled her for three encores, among them Grieg's "I love but thee," sung in Norwegian and sung as probably few in that audience ever heard it before. The interpretation was a model.

G. M. S.

New York Music Season Opens

By Pitts Sanborn

WHETHER or no Otto Klemperer will ever be classed as the greatest of orchestral conductors, he may well go down in history as the tallest. In Carnegie Hall on the evening of Oct. 3 this musical colossus opened the new season of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society in the presence of a large and cordial audience. The understanding is he will continue to direct the concerts of the Philharmonic-Symphony for 13 weeks.

Mr. Klemperer mingled discreetly periods and styles for his introductory program. It would probably be agreed that the feature was Dimitri Shostakovich's First Symphony, op. 10. Yet that relatively modern work preceded by Beethoven's "Egmont" Overture and followed by Brahms's Second Serenade (in A) and Leo Weiner's orchestral transcription of Bach's Toccata and Fugue in C for organ.

Few would question the proposition that young Shostakovich is the foremost composer that Soviet Russia has produced so far. Nor is he known here solely through the notoriety gained by his opera "Lady Macbeth of Mzensk," the opera the symphonies. When he wrote the first of them he was even 10 years younger than he is now, being then in his twentieth year.

Apparently at that time he had not yet found out that "music is no longer an end in itself," he had not yet decided that it must now serve the purposes of social and political propaganda; and of course he had not been dubbed "the composer-laureate to the Soviet State."

A performance of solidity, amplitude and splendor made the Weiner version of Bach's celebrated organ piece the true culmination of an effective concert.

Shakespeare the Durable

By E. C. Sherburne

FOR playgoers who have been going to the theater long enough to have seen a dozen or more Shakespeare plays, some of them in several productions, the academic or stuffed-shirt manner, His Elizabethanism even survives translation into the baroque, as when Reinhardt does him over in the roper tradition. But Reinhardt is a man of the theater, knowing that the first problem of all is to keep the audience interested.

Then there are the innovators, who put the bard into modern dress and substitute modern slang for his early seventeenth-century quips. These put too great a strain on their material, for it is asking a good deal of a genius to be all things to all men of all ages and every clime. The fact is that Shakespeare begins to fall off in interest the minute peo-

Soudeikine, Scenic Artist

By Dorothy Adlow

BOTH easel painter and scenic artist is Sergei Soudeikine, whose most recent effort is the designing of the sets and costumes for the folk opera, "Porgy and Bess," by George Gershwin. It is difficult to estimate to what degree composer, director (Rouben Mamoulian) and scenic artist have contributed to the glowing intensity of the production, for it is truly a collective effort in which markedly individual artists have blended their gifts.

As easel painter Soudeikine works in solitude; his canvas is his stage, where he alone creates the actors, scenery, moods, lights and "music." He is the master, the inventor, the workman and the brush yields to the pressure of his will alone. No limitations of backstage contraption hold him in restraint. He may hold forth freely and extensively in accordance with his own temperament and peculiarities of style.

But crossing the footlights, he becomes subordinate. For the time he must assimilate the moods of another nature, and devise motives for enriching and promoting them. He must hold his own pet notions in abeyance while he lends a hand to a fellow creator. He ceases to be fancy free. He must work out certain architectural problems, how to distribute 60 actors in levels of first, second and third stories, how to heighten the stage for a brilliant theatrical play of shadows, how to fit three sets of scenery one within another, how to provide the proper paths and directions for the continuous movement of forms which appear and disappear and intermingle. Such sundry items attended to, he turns to other matters.

There is the book. He must study the geographic locale. Soudeikine goes to Charleston, South Carolina, investigates the Negro districts for factual detail and for atmosphere. He makes sketches, in crayon and color, of Catfish Row. He synthesizes several views, combines all prominent characteristics. He makes sketches of interiors. He paints the foliage and tree forms. He makes notes of facades, masonry, iron gates. He captures the traits of imperfection, of shabbiness and quaintness. The costumes he observes not for specific details, out for general effect.

Sketches in hand, he confers with the director. The scenery has an important function; it is a medium for heightening the illusion, less important as a thing seen than an atmosphere felt. The mise en scene encourages the mood which dominates for the moment in song, instrument and dance. And because the ideas move and develop, the stage setting changes harmoniously under the play of ever-changing light, rising and disappearing shadow; intensification and diminution of color. Light exercises a dominating influence; it may blur or sharpen an area, draw attention to a small detail, obliterate whole planes, flatten a surface or throw everything squarely into three dimensions. The painter's preoccupation with problems of impressionism—transient effect, broken color, vibration, atmospheric illusion—serves him well on the stage.

As easel painter, Sergei Soudeikine has his predilections in matters of style; as scenic artist he supplies forms which are appropriate to the dramatic ideas. They may be stark and stylized; they may be naturalistic and free.

In "Porgy and Bess" his resourcefulness is given full play. Catfish Row is visualized as a picturesque, architectural relief, portrayed with broken lines, shifting lights, melting colors. There is no restful line to stay the restless action. This spot seethes with life and movement, major and minor tragedies, drollery, paradox and struggle. The entire pattern is eventful. The shapes of bricks, the rungs of ladders, the trends of steps, the shutter boards, stripe and mark off the surfaces. The odd directions the lines take and the varying levels in which they occur increase the feeling of density and amplitude; open doors and windows, deep gouges hacked out of the masonry, promote the feeling of depth. The colors, graded and varied and contrasted, lose their identity as they blend in rich, vibrant plastic schemes. Soudeikine has used color as an instrument of expression, not as a supplementary embellishment. In so far, he has applied to the stage basic laws established by Paul Cézanne and easel painting.

If the outdoor scene of Catfish Row displays action, the indoor scene (Serenade's room) expresses feeling. Here Soudeikine has furnished a simple mount, consisting of paneled walls marked off with symmetrical oblong divisions; details of windows, mantel, door are included in the orderly design. Flatness replaces the depth of the outdoors; lines are straight and self-contained; a chill gray tone predominates. The performers are distributed in a balanced Byzantine arrangement. The illumination is unreal, symbolic, hot amber tones against cold gray walls. The outdoor scene, the magnified silhouettes, the swaying group movement, all play upon lines of fullness. Some may be reminded of Van Gogh, some of the surrealists, but this scene is less painterly, more theatrical.

The third design permits the artist to relax somewhat in a fairly conventional, idyllic nocturnal scene, broken by the diagonal trunks of trees, and fringed with drooping foliage.

"Porgy and Bess" has given full play to scenic artist's inventiveness. The painstaking effort is well repaid since we feel that perhaps for the first time in American operatic production the visual presentation is on the artistic level of the music, if not, on occasion, higher. Operatic scenery, at last, outgrows the days of the backdrop and becomes a salient factor in production.

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Stage and Film Notes
John Gielgud and Lawrence Olivier are to alternate the parts of Romeo and Mercutio in "Romeo and Juliet" in London. Only once before in the history of the English stage has this kind of plan been carried out, when Sir Henry Irving and Edwin Booth played Othello and Iago on consecutive nights. Mr. Olivier and Mr. Gielgud are not dissimilar in the sort of part in which they excel, both shining in the portrayal of weak but attractive young men of intricate mentality. Mr. Olivier is the more emphatic, Mr. Gielgud the subtler player.

A London publishing firm will soon issue film treatments of two of the works of H. G. Wells—"The Shape of Things to Come," which London Film Productions is making into a picture, and an early story called "The Man Who Could Work Miracles."

The Society for the Publication of American Music, A. Walter Kramer, president, is receiving manuscripts of number music works with piano until Oct. 15.

The 1935 Carnegie International Exhibition of Modern Painting will open in Pittsburgh on Oct. 17, and continue through Dec. 8.

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NEWSAGENTS

ACORN ROAD

Passenger Planes Contrived To Cross All Seas on Schedule

On the heels of the news of the disastrous crash of a United Air Lines transport yesterday near Cheyenne, Wyo., American transport companies and airplane builders, not at all discouraged by this setback, have already put on their seven-league boots to move toward even greater achievements.

Though the percentage of the human equation which caused failure in the instance of this plane crash may never be known, the air lines are working constantly to reduce even this factor. It was shown from the company's records that the pilot of the wrecked plane was in communication with the ground station at Cheyenne about five minutes before the crash.

The pilot was ordered to allow the westbound plane headed for Cheyenne to land first. Evidently in circling around to stall for time, he struck the top of one of the hills west of the city. This, of course, made him lose control of the ship and the second crash occurred.

Even as executives of United are delving into the causes of the crash, engineers of the Boeing Company of Seattle, an associate company, are discussing plans for converting Boeing's new sensational four-motored bomber into a transport ship.

This "flying battleship" acquitted itself most creditably when it made a nonstop flight from Seattle to Dayton, Ohio, at an average speed of 222 miles an hour. Even then the designers admitted that the test pilot was "holding it back." The Army Air Corps paid nearly \$500,000 for engineering on this plane.

Though rumors are unconfirmed, there is talk that this bomber converted into a transport will carry 40 passengers by day, or 25 by night in berths, in a coast-to-coast time of 10 hours. This is equal to the time Roscoe Turner made in a special racing plane.

Ten-hour Transcontinental
As early as March, 1936, American Airlines will take delivery of a new Douglas DC-3 transport, a twin-engine job carrying 24 passengers for day flying and berths for 16 on overnight hauls. This ship will have a cruising speed of close to 250 miles an hour, and is designed for 10-hour transcontinental flights. In both cases the lines plan only one stop in the transcontinental flight.

When the new Douglas plane is at rest, the pilot's compartment is 30 feet from the ground. American's engineers now admit their lack of foresight in building hangars, but arrangements are being speeded to expand hangars to accommodate these new ships.

American Airlines is also grooming its ships for higher altitude flying at greater speeds. Several of these ships now have an oxygen fitting at each seat, and the tanks have long since been installed. The engineering department is ready; and when headquarters gives the word, the nation's passengers may be winging through the upper air at terrific speeds, with little tubes within reach by which they may sip air, to permit comfortable breathing.

Curtiss-Wright is said to be building a palatial transport with 245 mile an hour cruising speed and the seating capacity of 40, giving a third plane to this unlimited field. Nothing yet built in the foreign field apparently can touch certain features of American planes today, and the 1936 developments may find the rest of the world even further behind. This opens up the export market wide, even as it is today.

U. S. China

Tomorrow finds the over-water transport field widening when the largest airplane ever constructed in America is to be dedicated to the United States-China run. The Martin flying boat, Clipper No. 7, will take off from its factory seaplane base near Baltimore, Md., for Washington, D. C. Later the ship will be flown to New York and Miami for speed, endurance and test flights before being sent to California.

The new clipper weighs half as much as the DC-3 but will carry 11 times its load. It has daytime accommodations for 43 passengers, cargo and crew of seven. The ship cruises at a speed of 157 miles an hour and has mail range of 4000 miles and a passenger-mail range of 3000 miles.

Every Hour to London
With flights across the Pacific almost a fact, Glenn L. Martin, designer and builder of the trans-Pacific clipper, yesterday announced through the United Press that he has plans for a trans-Atlantic air service in enormous flying boats twice the size of the Pacific clippers.

Hourly schedules across the Atlantic were planned with passengers, mail and express, according to the announcement which was released by the National Aeronautic Association. These plans envision a time when 50-ton clippers will leave New York "every hour on the hour" and a businessman may make the trip in under 27 hours at a cost of \$415. Later, when more ships are added and the service becomes popular, the fare may drop to \$265. These airlines, it is estimated, will be able to carry as many passengers as are now carried by the six largest trans-Atlantic liners.

[A Tuesday aviation column]

HE THAT does good to another, does good also to himself, not only in the consequence, but in the very act; for the consciousness of well doing is, in itself, ample reward.—SENECA.

Worth Knowing



A NEW DETECTION SYSTEM MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO DISCLOSE FINGERPRINTS ON CLOTH.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Guess Again

Check (✓) Yes or No

- Does the Bible have any account of a mob yelling six words for about two hours? (Yes..... No.....)
- If you were to fly due south from the easternmost city limit of Chicago, would you pass over any part of Florida? (Yes..... No.....)
- Did Coleridge write the poem beginning, "She dwelt among the untrodden ways?" (Yes..... No.....)
- Are all of the following words misspelled: proceed, precede, lavatory, lavatory? (Yes..... No.....)
- Does England have any underwater vehicular tunnel which carries the Holland Tunnel in New York? (Yes..... No.....)

[Detailed Answers Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page]

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought smiles. \$1.00 paid for each item accepted.]

Piano Practice

REALIZING that supervised practice is quite as necessary for beginners in pianoforte as skillful teaching, a high school girl has found a way of earning more than enough for her spending money, and for her own music lessons as well.

In her immediate neighborhood there are several children whose mothers either know little about music, or who have little time to supervise the practice. The girl offered half-hour supervision five days each week, for 60 cents a week. The children in her neighborhood are helped in the morning and late in the evening, while those further away are given help after school. On Saturdays the girl gives extra help any place where it is needed at the rate of 25 cents an hour.

E. H. H.

Brevities

El Paso World News—Problems of identifying friend and foe are bound to arise in this time of war.

Terre Haute Star—New York cleaner can't say he's not a cleaner, though, is a simpler method, though, is to hang them on the line and wait for hobby to beat them.

Punch—"Bring your garden into the house during the winter," says a horticulturist. "Husbands would be well advised not to do so on the soles of their shoes."

Children's Corner

Percy and Edward Accompany Miss Peppermint

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
"EXPECT," said Jennie, "that Percy Pig and Edward Elephant are back in school."

"I beg your pardon," said Uncle Peter.

"Percy Pig and Edward Elephant," said Jennie. "Are they back in school?"

"I dare say," said Uncle Peter. "Yes, of course. Where else should they be?"

"But what are they doing, Uncle Peter?" said Jennie.

"Studying," said Uncle Peter. "Learning lessons and reciting lessons. Gratifying Miss Peppermint by their good behavior."

"Her name isn't Miss Peppermint," said Jennie. "Their teacher is Miss Peppermint."

"Did I say Peppermint?" exclaimed Uncle Peter. "What an odd mistake!"

"You'd forgotten," said Jennie. "But you might tell us something about Edward and Percy."

"It was a fine autumn morning about day before yesterday," said Uncle Peter, "and Miss Peppermint was proceeding in a leisurely way to the little red schoolhouse where she taught Percy and Edward, carrying in one hand a copy of Professor Learned's 'First Peeps at Geography.'"

She walked slowly because she enjoyed nature and that morning she had got up early so that she wouldn't have to hurry on her way to school.

"Where were Percy and Edward?" asked Jennie.

"They were trudging along up the other side of a hill behind Miss Peppermint," said Uncle Peter.

"Miss Peppermint," said Jennie. "Yes, of course, Miss Peppermint," said Uncle Peter. "Percy was helping Edward by carrying Edward's copy of Professor Learned's 'First Peeps at Geography' by carrying Percy's copy of Professor Learned's 'First Peeps at Geography.'"

And they had both got up early so they could walk to school slowly and enjoy nature. But when they got to the top of the hill—what do you think happened?"

"They saw Miss Peppermint," said Jennie and Jennie.

"Why, Edward?" exclaimed Percy. "If there isn't Miss Peppermint."

"You mean Peppermint," said Jennie.

"And 'Why, Edward?' cried Percy," said Uncle Peter. "If there

Daily Features

Thrills for Hikers in the Cascade Mountains



Sent to Monitor Camera Club by J. M. Mathews Jr., Seattle

Lake Melakwa, Washington

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Neighborly Friday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

MR. SMILEY, living in a suburb, was just what his name implies—generous and friendly. In moving his front lawn, he always kept on with long, eager strides, pushing his mower across the lawn of neighbor M—

and on to the Widow B—'s place, doing a good job of cutting on all three. He was in an office and needed the exercise, he would say. Their rear yards, without fences, made an attractive greenward, and he kept them well mowed also. In the winter, he would push his wide snowshovel along the walk like a snowplow, past Widow B—'s place, and sometimes down to the corner, making a path in front of four or five other houses. "Boy! That's great exercise!" he would say, coming into the house with a great appetite.

Several neighbors across the street cheerfully dubbed him "Neighborly Friday."

The Widow B— was a reserved woman, though she was pleasant enough with her greetings. No one thought she was wealthy. But it turned out that her estate was a comfortable one; and in her will she bequeathed her home where she had lived and \$20,000 to Mr. Smiley.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Massoretic Text

AS ORIGINALLY set down, the writings of the Old Testament consisted solely of consonants, and the reader supplied the vowels as best he could.

It is true that those with an intimate knowledge of the language would, as a rule, have little difficulty in understanding the sense; but, as centuries passed, there often arose differences of opinion as to the meaning of certain words, since it is clear that in Hebrew as in English a group of consonants may represent various different ideas, depending upon the vowels which are added to them.

Thus it came about that somewhere between the sixth and ninth centuries of our era, certain Jewish scholars known as the "Massorets," from the Hebrew word *massorah*, "tradition," standardized the "traditional" pronunciation of the Hebrew by adding above or below, and occasionally within, the Hebrew consonants, certain minute signs representing vowels. The text thus vocalized has come to be known as "the Massoretic Text" of the Old Testament.

Guess Again Answers (8)

- Yes; see Acts 19:34, which tells of a mob of Ephesians yelling, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!"
- Yes; over the westernmost tip.
- No; it was written by Wordsworth.
- Yes; spell them: proceed, precede, lavatory, lavatory.
- Yes; a four-lane vehicular tunnel, 13 miles in length, runs under the River Mersey, connecting Liverpool and Birkenhead.

For the Scrapbook

A good book is the very essence of a good man. His virtues survive in it, while the follies and faults of his actual life are forgotten. All the goodly company of the excellent and great sit around my table, or look down on me from yonder shelves, waiting patiently to answer my questions and enrich me with their wisdom.—T. L. Cuyler.

Books are standing counselors; and preachers, always at hand, and always disinterested; having this advantage over oral instructors, that they are ready to repeat their lessons as often as we please.—Chambers.

There cannot be a better organization than the present one so long as the aim of man is personal welfare.—Tolstoy.

Next to acquiring good friends, the best acquisition is of good books.—Colton.

Peppermint, "So we couldn't," said Edward. "But Edward could carry it ten steps," said Percy, "and then I could carry it ten steps, and then Edward could carry it ten steps."

"Why so you could," said Miss Peppermint. "And so all the rest of the way to the little red schoolhouse Percy Pig and Edward Elephant took turns carrying Miss Peppermint's copy of Professor Learned's 'First Peeps at Geography.'"

In Lighter Vein



"May I have my housekeeping money now, George? My dreamer rather wants me to settle this little account."

Louis XI

An old gentleman was being shown round an antique shop by a new assistant. The proprietor was out.

"This chair," said the youth importantly, pausing before a very old piece of furniture, "belongs to the period of Louis Cross-Eye."

The prospective customer looked puzzled.

"Louis Cross-Eye," he repeated. "I've never heard of such a person."

"Well, that's how the label describes it," said the assistant; and he handed him a card bearing the words "Period of Louis XI."—Answers.

Daily Anecdote

A Graceful Gesture

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and Abraham Lincoln were political rivals, and rivals in the high sense of the word. That is, they were well matched in talents and sincerity, fair-fighting antagonists, in an open field.

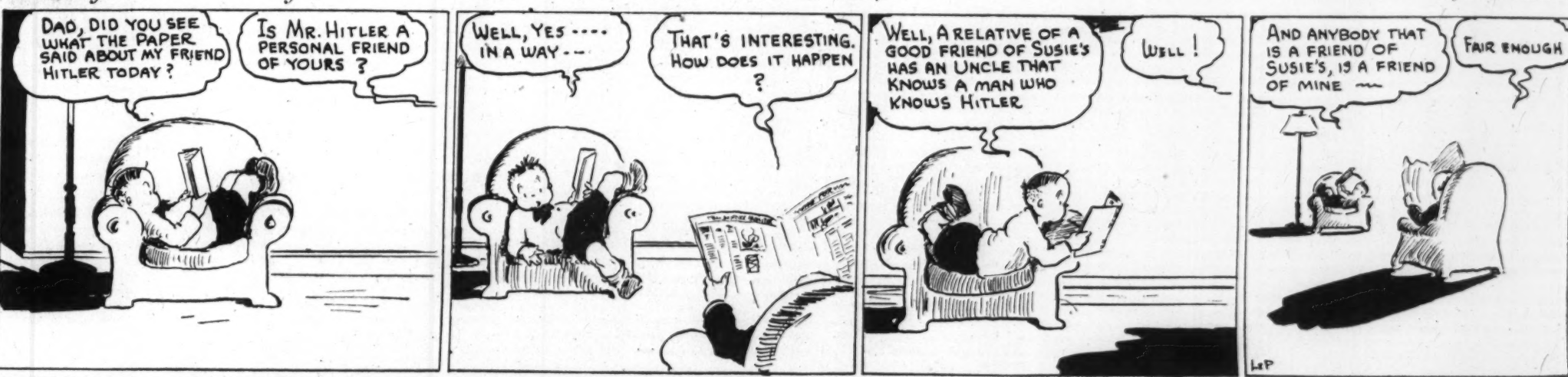
In private life, Lincoln wasn't particular about his clothes. "His clothing was usually old and shabby," says one of his biographers, "but their condition gave him little concern." But in his public life Lincoln made an effort to do up. For his first inaugural he appeared on the platform on the east front of the Capitol in a new suit of fine regulation black broadcloth. He carried a ponderous gold-headed cane and a new high silk hat.

As he stood there, cane and hat in hand, he looked embarrassed and uncertain enough. Finally he thrust the cane in an angle of the railing.

But the hat! The hat! The small "speaker's table" could not accommodate it, and he hesitated to put it on the floor. So he stood, just holding it, rather wistful-like.

His defeated rival, Stephen A. Douglas, occupied a seat several benches behind Lincoln, at the end of the bench. Seeing the President's predicament, he stepped forward, took the hat, returned to his place, and held the hat until the conclusion of the exercises.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—In Fact, Tubby Often Refers to Him as Adolf



By CARMACK

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—All's Well That Ends Well

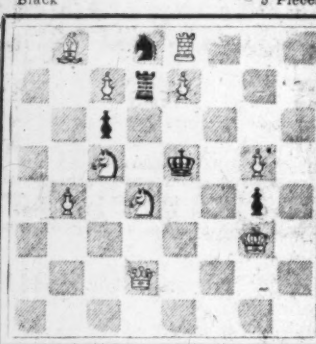


Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1763

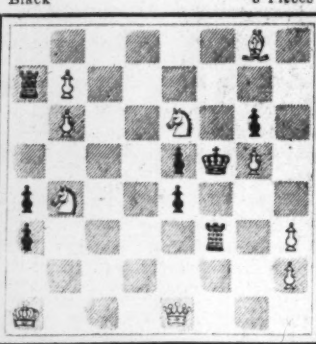
By A. Chico



White to play and mate in two (Prize, \$25.00, 1933)

Problem No. 1764

By R. Kintling



White to play and mate in three (Prize, \$25.00, 1934)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1761. 1. P-K3 K-R or R2
2. B-B7
3. B-K16
4. P-K1
5. B-K13

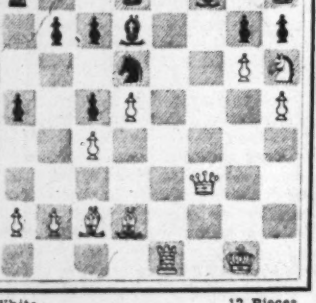
End-Game No. 372. White mates: 1. R-Rch, P-Rch; 2. K-B3, P-K1ch; 3. K-B4, P-K16, 4. P-P mate.

End-Game

The conclusion to a game won by Richter from Ahues in a German tournament at Berlin, 1928. White brings his attack to a successful conclusion.

End-Game No. 373

White to play and win



White to play and win

Spielmann, whose fighting draw with Lasker was published last week, had a similar experience with Flohr in the same Moscow tournament. Later analysis indicates that Spielmann missed the winning line, but he must have given Flohr several anxious moments, nevertheless.

Queen's Gambit

Spielmann White Flohr
1. P-Q4 Kt-K3 2. P-Q4 P-K3 3. P-K3 Kt-P3 4. P-K4 Kt-P3 5. P-K3 Kt-P3 6. P-K4 Kt-P3 7. P-K3 Kt-P3 8. P-K4 Kt-P3 9. P-K3 Kt-P3 10. P-K4 Kt-P3 11. P-K3 Kt-P3 12. P-K4 Kt-P3 13. P-K3 Kt-P3 14. P-K4 Kt-P3 15. P-K3 Kt-P3 16. P-K4 Kt-P3 17. P-K3 Kt-P3 18. P-K4 Kt-P3 19. P-K3 Kt-P3 20. P-K4 Kt-P3 21. P-K3 Kt-P3 22. P-K4 Kt-P3 23. P-K3 Kt-P3 24. P-K4 Kt-P3 25. P-K3 Kt-P3 26. P-K4 Kt-P3 27. P-K3 Kt-P3 28. P-K4 Kt-P3 29. P-K3 Kt-P3 30. P-K4 Kt-P3 31. P-K3 Kt-P3 32. P-K4 Kt-P3 33. P-K3 Kt-P3 34. P-K4 Kt-P3 35. P-K3 Kt-P3 36. P-K4 Kt-P3 37. P-K3 Kt-P3 38. P-K4 Kt-P3 39. P-K3 Kt-P3 40. P-K4 Kt-P3 41. P-K3 Kt-P3 42. P-K4 Kt-P3 43. P-K3 Kt-P3 44. P-K4 Kt-P3 45. P-K3 Kt-P3 46. P-K4 Kt-P3 47. P-K3 Kt-P3 48. P-K4 Kt-P3 49. P-K3 Kt-P3 50. P-K4 Kt-P3 51. P-K3 Kt-P3 52. P-K4 Kt-P3 53. P-K3 Kt-P3 54. P-K4 Kt-P3 55. P-K3 Kt-P3 56. P-K4 Kt-P3 57. P-K3 Kt-P3 58. P-K4 Kt-P3 59. P-K3 Kt-P3 60. P-K4 Kt-P3 61. P-K3 Kt-P3 62. P-K4 Kt-P3 63. P-K3 Kt-P3 64. P-K4 Kt-P3 65. P-K3 Kt-P3 66. P-K4 Kt-P3 67. P-K3 Kt-P3 68. P-K4 Kt-P3 69. P-K3 Kt-P3 70. P-K4 Kt-P3 71. P-K3 Kt-P3 72. P-K4 Kt-P3 73. P-K3 Kt-P3 74. P-K4 Kt-P3 75. P-K3 Kt-P3 76. P-K4 Kt-P3 77. P-K3 Kt-P3 78. P-K4 Kt-P3 79. P-K3 Kt-P3 80. P-K4 Kt-P3 81. P-K3 Kt-P3 82. P-K4 Kt-P3 83. P-K3 Kt-P3 84. P-K4 Kt-P3 85. P-K3 Kt-P3 86. P-K4 Kt-P3 87. P-K3 Kt-P3 88. P-K4 Kt-P3 89. P-K3 Kt-P3 90. P-K4 Kt-P3 91. P-K3 Kt-P3 92. P-K4 Kt-P3 93. P-K3 Kt-P3 94. P-K4 Kt-P3 95. P-K3 Kt-P3 96. P-K4 Kt-P3 97. P-K3 Kt-P3 98. P-K4 Kt-P3 99. P-K3 Kt-P3 100. P-K4 Kt-P3

North Carolina Adds To Music and Poetry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The University of North Carolina has instituted an intensive search for traditional music and native poetry, in order to augment collections begun in 1931.

This work is in charge of the Institute of Folk Music, which has issued an appeal to the citizens of the State to aid in the undertaking. Numerous ballads, love songs, sacred songs, children's songs and singing games already have been collected.

North Carolina to Aid Conditions for Blind

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina State Commission for the Blind is mapping out a definite campaign with \$25,000 a year at its disposal. Judge Sam M. Cathey of Asheville, chairman, has announced the appointment of Dr. Roma Sawyer Cheek of Greensboro as executive secretary.

The commission has as its general functions the improvement of conditions among the blind in North Carolina and prevention of blind-

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1935

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Judgment

GUILTY of war! The verdict rendered by the Council of the League of Nations stands clear and unmistakable. This jury of thirteen nations, representing every continent on the globe, after careful, dispassionate observance of all procedure, finds that the Italian Government "has resorted to war in violation of its covenants," and has "thereby committed an act of war against all other members of the League."

Thus for the first time in history has the world community formally set itself in motion to enforce judgment against a great nation for violating international law. The Assembly of the League must confirm the Council's verdict before penalties are applied, but it is dominated by small nations keen for the protection of law, and confirmation is certain. Moreover, under the Covenant members are required immediately to sever all intercourse with a covenant-breaking state.

This judgment is all the more impressive for being impersonal, unimpassioned. It is in striking contrast with the personal and passionate radio mobilization with which Il Duce launched his people into war. How many readers noticed that the verdict was actually pronounced by an Argentine statesman as President of the Council? Essentially the condemnation here is of an act—the resort to war—rather than of a nation. It is not a matter of taking sides with Ethiopia, but of standing against war.

How steadfastly will the nations now stand? We are about to witness the biggest laboratory test of the peace machinery. First will come financial and economic ostracism of Italy. Will this be effective? Will non-League nations supply Italy and take her goods? Will the League have to proceed to the other sanctions listed in Article XVI, culminating in military measures?

There is reason to believe that they will move slowly, but apparently Britain is convinced that quick and drastic collective action is less risky than the anarchy that would result from letting an aggressor succeed. The latest word from London indicates that Britain will reject proposals to allow Italy now with a face-saving triumph at Adowa to have a mandate over Ethiopia. The position is that Mussolini, having violated the law, is entitled not to more but to less.

Many observers feel that Great Britain's vigor in the Ethiopian affair is due to her interests in Africa and the Mediterranean. To some extent this may be true. But if British interests coincide with the general interest in law and order in this case that is no reason for scoffing at the enforcement of law and order. Moreover, Britain's real interest is in peace. Changes in British opinion even before the present issue came to a climax have indicated an awakening to that fact.

As all the nations come into clearer perception of their ultimate stake in peace we may expect more effective community action to enforce it. And we shall see the dispassionate, impersonal kind of enforcement of law among nations which we have gradually achieved among men. The present judgment has been given in that temper. It will have moral validity and final effectiveness in proportion as the nations are able to carry out the necessary police action without anger and without selfishness.

The Best Film

TWELVE nations entered for the International Film Festival recently held in Venice, contributing between them some 84 films. The first prize for the best film of the year was awarded to an American picture, "Anna Karenina," adapted from Tolstoy's novel. Last year the prize went to a British film, "Man of Aran," a documentary about the lives of fishermen on the barren Irish island of that name. It has been widely remarked that neither of these pictures could possibly be considered the most popular of their year, and the question has been put, What are the qualities that entitle a film to the description "best"?

Several answers have been given. Some instructors of the public are inclined to think that a film's merit depends on excellence of acting; others have held that the most important factor is the director, and that skillful "cutting" is the main issue; others, again, have said that the interest of the story, and its swiftness of movement, are the essential things; while yet others have pinned their faith to the verisimilitude of the characters, or the beauty of the photography.

But, on the whole, it seems to be felt that these points, important as they all are, do not go to the root of the matter. In "Man of Aran," since it was a documentary, there was no acting; but it exemplified, in a high degree, each of the other merits that have been demanded for a good film. Yet there was something in it that transcended all these; it fused them into a single impression of greatness of character by showing a race of men and women undaunted by misfortune.

This criticism of life, in Matthew Arnold's phrase, was the final significance to which all the other technical merits contributed, and something like this could

be said of "Anna Karenina," both novel and film. An acceptable view of life, communicated by the resources of cinematic art well understood and properly employed—this perhaps is the essential of films aspiring to the rank of "best."

A Hard-Hitting Hoover

WHETHER Herbert Hoover intends to seek renomination for President at the hands of the Republican Party in 1936 may remain an enigma, but the vigor of his speech to the Western States Young Republicans' Convention at Oakland, Calif., left no doubt that he could be a colorful and aggressive campaigner.

The trenchant cogency of his attack on New Deal spending policies must have been something of a surprise to any who thought him overly quiet and passive. Crisp phrases crackled in every paragraph. Yet this was not so much a new Hoover as a reappearance of the fighting Hoover who came forward in the speeches of the last days of the 1932 campaign.

As to the subject matter, the former President indisputably has big figures to talk about when he challenges the expenditures of his successor in office. But whether he and his party can point to any alternative method of meeting the depression that would not have imposed intolerable burdens of another sort on the people is not so clear. Surely any administration would have had to place budget balancing secondary to human suffering. And the use of work relief instead of a dole has had pretty wide public support based in part on Mr. Hoover's example.

But much more important than recrimination about water over the dam is the bearing of what the former President says about financial policies of the immediate future. Certainly he is right in holding that the growth of political bureaucracy must be curbed and that the time now has come for drastic budget-balancing efforts before an irresistible tide toward inflation sets in. The budget which President Roosevelt must submit in January and the action of Congress upon it will largely determine how effective an issue the Republican Party will have.

When Is Moderation?

IT IS entirely possible to respect the motives and intentions of the men and women composing the widely announced Council of Moderation while utterly unable to believe that their methods can attain their objective. Their aim is, by education, to persuade people that moderation in drinking liquor is better than excess.

The council's initial announcement reads in part:

In this age of automobiles, airplanes and mechanical devices of all kinds, immoderate drinking often becomes a public menace. A man with a fogged head cannot think clearly at the wheel. A blurred brain, a clouded mind, a dull eye, and a fool's grin are more dangerous in an automobile than a stick of dynamite in a child's hand.

And the columns of the daily press bear grim witness to its truth. But more and more the findings of the highest medical authorities unanimously agree that, with many persons, the smallest dose of alcohol becomes immoderation.

A special committee of the British Medical Association reported a few weeks ago that persons who have consumed what are usually considered to be quite moderate quantities of alcohol remain under its influence for several hours. As a result of that report the British Ministry of Transport officially warned motorists that it is unsafe to drive after one drink.

A recent statement issued by the Carnegie Institute declares: "A pint and a half of ale prolongs a simple reaction time by 9.7 per cent." Evidently abstinence is the only safe way.

Now, let us get away from these statistics of authorities to the everyday practical side. "We believe the public mind can be influenced by suggestion," affirms the council. So does the liquor trade. It is past master in the art. Its cynically frank objective, ever since repeal, is to make alcoholic drinking universal. Read these resolutions passed at a wine and liquor convention in Chicago last March:

Teach American women how to drink. Invite and welcome them to your bars and taprooms.

Train your publicity to catch the eye and develop the interest of the younger generation.

Make youth liquor conscious. Use your local newspaper and depend upon the co-operation of the press which you will thereby deserve.

How successfully the trade is attaining these objectives everyone knows.

A grave responsibility rests on the council. Thousands of boys and girls standing today in the valley of decision between drinking and abstinence may now think that, between wet and dry, there is, after all, the easier way of moderation. Does anyone seriously believe that when a crowd of exuberant young people has gulped the one cocktail, the suggestion of moderation to stop right there is going to be as potent as the liquor? Who shall estimate how frequently the counsel of moderation may pave the descent to the appetite for drink, so relentless when once formed?

No. Abstinence is the only safe way. It is the only practical way. Actually it is the easier way. Moderation is giving quarter to an enemy that never yet has given quarter.

Polar Explorer

Book News of the Day

THE name of Gino Watkins was unknown to the wider public before his untimely passing; and probably is little known now. His nearest approach to newspaper celebrity came at the time of Mr. Augustine Courtland's rescue in Greenland; Watkins was the leader of that expedition. It was the essence of the spirit of these enterprises that they should be unspectacular; their object was to get results. The first Watkins expedition to Edge Island, when he was still an undergraduate, went to map and explore; in Labrador, he and the author of this biography set out to survey rivers that had defeated earlier surveyors; in Greenland, survey, exploration and meteorological observation in the interest of an arctic air route were the objects.

Few, except those in touch with the exploring world, knew that Watkins was in his earliest twenties when he led these ventures which had experienced men twice his age among their personnel, and that he was publicly described from the platform of the Royal Geographical Society as one of the foremost polar explorers of his age.

The biography of a man so young naturally does not offer very substantial material, except perhaps to an artist who is given the complete liberty with his subject. An artist in this sense Mr. J. M. Scott, author of *GINO WATKINS* (London: Hodder & Stoughton, 20s.), is not. But he is the next best thing, a sane, sympathetic and intelligent writer who served with his man. The hero worship is understandable, indeed pleasant. Watkins was in many ways typical of the best of those Englishmen of the fairly affluent and privileged classes who grew up after the war and who, with their natural flippancy and dislike of tradition and convention, had positive ideas about what was worth doing.

Watkins' break with tradition was twofold. He stepped straight from amusing himself at the university and in his winter colony, the Alps, to leadership. He conceived the idea of his own expedition, raised money for it, organized it and led it.

The second break was in the manner of leadership; not having been trained to obey before he commanded, he led from among his colleagues, acting on the view that all should feel themselves leaders in some respect or other. His individuality and his charm, his general tact and adaptability, allied to a quiet will and that foresight which in exploration amounts to genius, were the reasons for his success.

V. S. P.

North . . . South . . . East . . . West

Some Confusing Parallels

By Frank L. Perrin

AS CAN be easily explained it necessary, but which may be easily and readily understood, I have some compassion for those editors of newspapers who are obliged to encounter in the pages of their own papers the embarrassing parallels of expensively displayed liquor advertising and the sordid news stories of the inevitable results of legalized indulgence. It may be said in commendation of the fairness and courage of such of my brethren as find themselves thus circumstanced that they are not shirking their duty in telling the day-by-day story of the debauchery and crime and distress inflicted upon a nation by the popular demand for the return of the thinly disguised saloon.

But it must be embarrassing to realize that the volume and frequency of these stories of disaster, of persistent and contemptuous violation of the quite liberal regulations imposed upon the purveyors of intoxicating liquors, are increasing alarmingly, while those editors and publishers who have committed themselves to the policy of "printing all the news," fit or unfit, profit by the generous contributions made by the dispensers of whisky, beer and other drinks. Of course, as perhaps can be readily shown, much of the mischief, much of the damage, and much of the indulgence complained of can be traced to the manufacturers and dispensers of illicit liquors. Yet it is not at all impossible or improbable that many of the products which are conspicuously advertised in newspapers and magazines are contraband. I do not imagine that even the more circumspect and meticulous of my brethren of the press take the pains to inquire into the origin or antecedents of the wares advertised. They would not readily admit that they are charged with this responsibility to their readers and perhaps more responsible advertisers.

There are indications, however, that some of these advertisers who regularly offer staple products are becoming suspicious that those readers of newspapers who do not at all approve of the practice of thrusting glaring and suggestive liquor advertisements before them are gradually learning to regard display advertising with less and less interest. It is incongruous and futile to attempt to appeal to the mother in the home or to the father in the office in this offensive dual character. The liquor advertisement carries no good news or helpful message to those who see in it a sug-

What About These?



Ten-Cent Mentality

LONDON

ROW after row of twinkling finery and gadgets, necklaces, powder puffs, hat ornaments. Scented chocolates, and candles, fountain pens and firetrons. Bits for assembling a clotheshorse or wireless set. Ices, bags of popcorn. And all the while the moan of crooners from the gramophone counter.

How well we know that picture. The ten-cent store, the "nothing-over-six-pence" shop, is a world phenomenon—part of the new life. More and more of us have grown up with it. Not so long ago we invited open scorn by admitting that we were sixpence store patrons. Few people today have never bought anything from one of these emporiums.

I have always imagined myself steel-cased in "sales resistance." But when

I was lured into one of those vast caves of Aladdin on which all the ingenuity of a national management seems to be expended, I was staggered. The sheer quantity and variety, the restless energy of everything, expensive and fashionable articles counterfeited at low cost; an avalanche of temptation but never even a murmur of "Can I show you anything, sir?"; limitless ingenuity suggested out of rigid standardization. The little extra something for myself, my family or my friends, assumes for the moment an exhilarating significance.

And so I am sucked into the stream of mass-suggestibility. "Bargains! Bargains!" whispers the unseen salesman. "We need must love the highest when we see it." Yes, but when the higher priced is excluded by the rules of the game, how brightly the lowest can be made to glow. The sixpence store, the ten-cent emporium, must take its stand beside the popular newspaper, the film and the radio as a crucible where the mass-mind can be seen in the making.

You may be My Lord So-and-So, but the girl will scrape your silver noisily on her cash register. That fur-coated lady you see there will get her three square inches of waffle at the quick lunch counter, no more and no less. The lampshades and drinking glasses in your home will be duplicated every time you go out to a restaurant or to a friend's house.

A little while ago Prof. John Hilton, broadcasting in the British national program, asked a question somewhat in these terms: Which would you rather have—something which is the same as everyone else has, and pay cheaply for it—or something which is what you yourself want, and pay more for it? The modern world has already answered his poser.

And what of the man who has made this choice?

He does on quantities. This infant's penny book he likes in bundles of 100,000. He dislikes permanence and lasting qualities. He is restless, changeable, lacks concentration and calm. Like a child he responds to the colored, flashy thing, the catchy rhythm, the stunt of the moment. He hardly knows the meaning of beauty as yet. Some great literature—Dickens or the Brontës—he knows, ill printed and on poor paper. But he hardly distinguishes it as yet from the lurid magazines alongside it.

But this ungainly Caliban will grow. Already the stumbling of his feet is heard from Tokyo to Rio, from California to the Cape. Prophets of his destiny are not lacking. Some can see no good for him. Compare him with the great spirits of the past and he cuts but a raw figure.

Yet there are hopeful prophecies too. An uncouth giant, say some, who will arise and banish poverty from the earth. He will be the herald of a new leisure. He will abolish class, establish equality. Who can predict with sureness, when nothing like this phenomenon has happened before?

So our ten-cent Caliban presents himself as the modern riddle. Is mass production retrograde, antievolutionary? Can the pride and joy of the old-time craftsman be sublimated to an entirely new type of productivity?

It is not for us to try to limit the breaking out of the creative urge. From the vulgar and turgid Elizabethan drama, with its sensationalism and tinny pageantry, sprang the greatest poetic genius the world has yet seen.

Meanwhile, where is that sixpence I had? I must go out and buy myself some new razor blades.

G. W. W.

The Wide Horizon

Costa Rica Cool in Stress

By Paul Vanorden Shaw SAN JOSE

THIS much sung little nation deserves much of the praise which is bestowed upon it. It is an efficient, progressive, stable republic run by and for Costa Ricans who have, nevertheless, a tolerant and intelligent appreciation of other peoples, their customs and creeds. In many respects it reminds one of Chile in South America. The characteristics of the two peoples are similar and their past histories have points of similarity. Likewise neither of them was blessed by easily accessible stocks of gold and silver as were Peru and Mexico, and in both places the Spaniard had to work for a living. In both nations education is advanced, but unlike Chile, Costa Rica has no army to eat up its national budget.

There are some curious contrasts in San José which seem to illustrate social, cultural and political factors in the life of Costa Rica. San José boasts of two theaters which are said to be among the finest in all Central America. The *Teatro Nacional* is in reality an architectural gem and recalls some of the very pretentious buildings of Brazil and Argentina. But the President and the governmental offices and departments are housed in a modest structure which no one would take to be the Capitol of the nation.

Just now the Costa Ricans' strong and hitherto unswerving belief in liberty and freedom of speech and press is being shaken. For the first time in her history the nation has tasted gangsterism of the Chicago type. Two brothers, in whose home was found radical and extremist literature, held up, in broad daylight, a prominent, wealthy but apparently also a socially minded man with fatal consequences to all three.

This experience has shaken the little republic to its very foundations but in a disciplined and controlled sense. There was neither a real nor a rhetorical panic. The press has begun to analyze soberly all of the deeper aspects of the question and to ask if there is something really wrong with the economic and social structure of the nation.

Your correspondent, who arrived at the precise moment when the event took place, had the opportunity to see the Costa Ricans in action at a time of great stress. He has seen less things cause a crowd in New York City to lose its head. If, however, the appeals of Communists and anarchists find a response in nations like Costa Rica where there hardly seems to be much cause for discontent or distress, one wonders what the end will be in Latin-American states where conditions need repairing badly.

Unfortunately Costa Rica is in the midst of a very heated presidential campaign. That is, it is heated for Costa Rica but would be cool and mild elsewhere. Were it not for this fact one might look to its government for a just and intelligent plan to cope with the situation that has arisen. It may still be forthcoming.

Costa Rica has responded wisely in the past, and one of her technicians has been not to increase the martyr-like spirit of those who feed on opposition by the simple method of not opposing them. This has taken the wind out of the sail of trouble makers and left them without "injustices" to yell about.

Thus far the plan has been successful, but now the whole scene changes. Radicalism from being an ill digested ideology has become now a fatal reality with one tragic event to its credit. Costa Ricans are asking themselves if they are at the crossroads and what must be done.

Almost the last stand of well-nigh complete liberty in Latin America, one waits with bated breath for Costa Rica's reply. Will she mow down thousands with machine guns as was done in El Salvador? Will she go the dictatorial route? Will censorship and restrictions take the place of that much cherished liberty? Or will she retain her faith in democratic processes and carry on the fight as she has done?

Mirror of Opinion

Government Money for Churches

ROBERT J. DUNHAM, as head of the Works Progress Administration in Illinois, has announced the approval by his agency of a grant of \$3,500,000 of federal money to be divided among the churches and synagogues of Chicago. The funds would be devoted to recreational, welfare, and educational work.

The issue can be stated simply in a sentence: Can the churches afford to accept the money?

We believe they cannot. . . . Do the churches wish to place themselves under the yoke? Do they desire to risk even a remote possibility of rendering themselves permanently dependent upon professional politicians distributing largess to friendly congregations and faiths and denying aid to others? If the emergency arrangement should become permanent, can freedom of worship and of conscience be preserved?

However innocent the plan may now seem, it can become the entering wedge as well as the precedent for just such a policy of religious oppression as is now on exhibition in Germany.

That is the ultimate consequence of abandoning the doctrine of the separation of church and state. He who pays the piper calls the tune. If the churches are to remain free they must pay the price of freedom, which is self-support in all their activities. Those who preach of temptation ought to be keen enough to recognize when they are being tempted and strong enough to resist.—Chicago Tribune.